PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

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Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or less),

PAUL R. SHIPMAN,

AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkins

We have hoped that the Federal forces ere so disposed along the Northern bank o the Tennessee River that the rebels couldn't cross in any considerable strength. But it spears from the despatches on our first page wat Wheeler crossed with four or five thonsand of his cavalry and captured McMinnville d its carrison consisting of an East Tenuesregiment of infantry, and that a part of same force destroyed a Federal train of To hundred wagons between Bridgeport and Chattanooga on Friday and seized an ammnition train of twelve wagons. As an offset, _owever, Colonel Edward McCook, according to the despatches, met and attacked a portion

I Wheeler's force on Sunday beyond Muresboro, and, in a hard fight routed them. sturing ninety-eix prisouers and killing and younding one hundred and twenty-five. Of course the reinforcements that General secrans has now received and is receiving still enable him to keep his communicaton men and to sweep away any rebei force that manage to get to this side of the river proof we cannot help feeling annoyed by the

ptere of McMinnville and the garrisoning I' wediment and the destruction of the wagor rain. We do not learn whether the train was a full one on its way to Chattanooga of Our attention has been called to

regulation of the Quartermaster's Department that works great injustice 's many of our citizens, and is likely to cause a loss of many thousands of dollars to a class of men not able to hear it. We can perhans best illustrate the working of this regulation by an instance of facts for which we can vouch. At the time General Rousseau was raising the brigade afterwards commanded by him, the Government was not prepared at this point to furnish the needful supplies for the men, and authority was given to make purchases in this market. Among other articles needed were cloth cans for the soldiers, and, in pursuance of the authority given, a contract was made with Mr. Weihe, a German tailor of our city, 10 foralsh a portion of the ber needed. Mr. Weihe bonght the cloth bill amounting to \$174. This was in July. 1861, and for two years he has been indusnely engaged in trying to get his money, but first one and then another objection was made to the form of his account. Finally, some two months since the account was precented in unexceptionable form and General

I received these case in person and they were distributed by T. C. Pomeroy, my then Quartermaster, to my command, and the account is just and ought to be paid.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,

Mr. Pomeroy, the Quartermaster of the brigade, also certifies the account in the usual form and says the caps were distributed to the men under Gen. Rousseau and by his orders. The account thus certified was referred to the Quartermaster's Department at Wash ington and the following answer returned:

Gentlemen: Your letter of September 4th, 1803, enclosing of Mr. F. Weihe, having been received and considered at this office the here are herewith returned. It appears electrone to the files of this office that other Lieutenants Pomeroy nor Matlack has rendered returns of ciothing, camp and

rison equipage, consequently the caps have to been accounted for. In the abence of of that they were duly accepted and de-bred, the accounts cannot be paid. Let utenants Matlack and Pomeroy account the articles and the bill will be paid. respectfully, your ob't serv't. The Government sends its Ogartermasters ong the people to make purchases for the pa, the purchases are made, the articles

years, Mr. Weihe is coolly told that, bethe accounts of the Quartermasters are properly made np, he cannot be paid for goods. What more "proof" could be ofd that the goods were 'duly accepted and vered" than the certificates above quoted Gen. Rousseau and Lieut, Pomeroy? The aneral save he received the caps in person all that they were distributed, and Pomeroy ys they were received and distributed. Mr eibe is a poor man dependant upon his lais now actually sued for the price o cloth from which he made the cane which he is unable to pay,

because the Government withholds be thought of an individual who end agents to the conutry with writority to make purchases on credit in se and then refuse to pay the debts ade a satisfactory settlement of their nts with him? It is principally upon en as Mr. Weihe that the injustice of

'e works hardships. The large conors are not affected by it; they deal with rge purchasing officers in the cities accounts are promptly settled, and have no difficulty in getting their But there are thousands now tucky who have absolutely stripped farms to seli supplies to the Government cannot get a cent of pay, simply because the Quartermasters to whom they sold have not accounted for the property bought. We hope the crying injustice of such a practice vill cause the Department to annul it at once. It sends its authorized agents out, clothed with zity to purchase in the name of the Govment, and it is bound by the plainest principles of common honesty to pay for their

was generally the soldiers' wives in frist at got up the two female bread-riots. miss were given to the military to put them n with the bayonet. It must be hugely to the rebel soldiers fighting and in the field to hear that their wives ers and sisters and danghters at bayonetted into submission aud se, in their maddened longing they rush abroad through the oring for it and demanding itl ppose the rebels find that there's e cold steel to satisfy the raging

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1803. Louis Napoleon has become involved n another difficulty which is the legitimate result of his own policy. The New York

W confess our apprehensions that a erions revese has befallen the second expedition from Ly visiana to Texas. Several days ence to the establishment and maintenance of religious schools. His coucessions were so been received in New York that Gen. Weitzel had been defeated by Gen. Dick Taylor, in command of the rebel forces at Napoleon, La., and, a day or two afterwards, a rebel organ was announced as stating on the authority of one of the New Orleans papers, all of which are loyal, that the Federal arms had sustained a very serious disaster in Lonisiana. And now it is announced, under date of the 231 from . Vickshurg, that the expedition to Texas is abandoued. We hope that all is right, but the Federal Administration is so rigid in prohibiting the transmission of unfavorable news by telegraph, that, when we get bad rumors from nucertain source, we are always painterized by what is called "religious teaching," fully anxious until we get the truth in a relia-and ignorance, vice, and a renewed lease of ble shape. We think the whole country has often been puzzled in trying to conjecture what advantage the high functionaries of the Government could possibly premise to themselves or to the country from keeping back for a day or two the news which is as certain to be known then as the earth is to turu upon its

After all, however, we have a strong hope, we may say a belief, that there has been no federal reverse in Louisiana. We trust, that, if the second expedition to Texas has been abandoned, the policy has been adopted of adding the strength of that expedition to the Army of the Cumberland.

the clerical party is the only well-organized one in France, and they will fight for their our surgeons as prisoners. Now we can no co-operating movement on their flanks, We yesterday published the following as a

> repose after the severe labors of the first day's about 10 o'clock, when the enemy advanced along the entire front with terrible energy, and for an hour or more harled his masses against our division, which stood its ground nobly under one of the most terrific musketry fires ever known on this continent. The result was the confused repulse of the rebels with immeuse loss of life. They did not make any further demonstration in force until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when their masses were again impetuously harled upou us. At this jnucture, Gen. Baird in person

appealed to Gen. Johnson for reinforcements or to make a supporting demonstration. In response, the gallant and unflagging Willich ness: was sent with the 9th, 15th, and 49th Ohio, 32d Indiana, and 5th Kentucky, and, charging the enemy, drove him back with great loss and then retired his regiments to their former

Gen. Thomas gave orders for the withdrawal of the whole army. Gen. Johnson, presuming that this order was predicated upon the supposition that his front was upmenaced, sent word to Geu. Thomas explaining the true position and showing the disastrous results that might follow a retreat. But before answer could be received the withdrawal had been commenced by Reynoids and Palmer, who were promptly followed by a harassing force of the enemy, which exposed the right of the 2d division to such an extent that it would have been inextricably involved but for the coolness of officers and men which accomplished the withdrawal in as perfect order as if on dress parade. The position of Willich's 1st brigade in reserve was admirable, as he was able to engage the rebels in four different directions, and from his well-planted artillery and promp changes of direction he covered the withdrawal most effectively. The regiments attached to General Johnson's 2d division were the 1st 15th, 49th, and 93d Ohio, 79th and 89th Illinois, 6th, 29th, and 30th ladiana, 77th Pennsylvania, and 5th Kentucky The way they fought is best testified by the list of casualties, which gives an aggregate of 1,629 killed, wounded, and missing. The death of Col. P. P. Baldwin, who commanded the 3d brigade, was a serious loss to the service. le was the very soul of gallantry. Just be fore he received his fatal wound, one of his regiments having become somewhat disorwaulzed, he seized the colors and shouted ont,

> well known correspondent of the Atlantic Monthly, is Miss M. A. Dodge. Such a Miss Dodge is not to be dodged. She is to be un-The lightning since the invention of he telegraph has become atterly demoralized. The amount of lying it has done is astounding. The thunder should dissolve partnership

Confederacy is now giving bed and board to a good many Union prisouers. It might add that their bed is but a board. of Co. K, 34th Kentucky infautry, has been An abolition Editor of Ohio says that sentenced by court-martial to be shot in this we don't publish much poetry now. No, our

paper has more truth than poetry, just as his

ot allowed to run out, the rebellion will be likely to run out soon,

In the press and in the published pro-THE NEWS FROM TENNESSEE-THE REBELS THREATEN MURFREESBORO AND DRIVE IN THE ceedings of public meetings in North Carolithe desire of its people to return to their allegiauce. The Raleigh Standard contains the report of a meeting held in Orange county, which severely denounced the Confederate government, and passed the following resolu-

Resolved, That enough blood and treasure have been sacrificed in this cruel war to prove that fighting will not accomplish the desired

Resolved, That we are in favor of negotia tion, and that the people both Northand South should at once select the ablest and most unprejudiced statesmen from amongst them to meet in Peace Convention of the two sections, to make an honest, patriotic, Christian effort as brethren to put a stop to the present cruel, Resolved, That we will cast our suffrages for no man to represent us in the Confederate States who declares himself opposed to negotiation and a general Peace Consential.

The Standard gives publicity to the proceedings of about a dozen counties, and announces that it would publish in its next issue the doings of fourteen similar meetings

in other counties. In Yadkin county: most of them couvalescents. The demand Resolved, That we have been carried out o was at first refused, and Wheeler placed his the United States by a minority vote; and that we consider the tithing law unfair and unjust, and that we are not bound to pay it. Resolved, That we favor a proposition of artillery in positiou and proceeded to shell the town. After throwing a few shells he renewed his demand for a surrender, and it was acpeace to the enemy npon such terms as will guarantee to us our rights upon an equality cepted. He made prisoners of all the railroad employes, destroyed one locomotive, ten cars, tearing up the railroad track, and plandering

Resolved, That we are opposed to any alliance or annexation to England or France, and any monarchy whatever. We are also in favor of free speech and a free press. the citizens indiscriminately.

At 2 P. M. on Snnday, Col. Ed. McCook In Gnilford county it was resolved that unsame up with a party of those who had cantured McMinnville and gave them battle, killder present circumstances the best thing the people of North Carolina could do, was to go ing and wounding one hundred and twentyive, taking uinety prisoners (among them in for the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Col. Russell), and recapturing nearly all the Madison, Monroe, Jackson, &c., and for the Constitution as it is. The spirit of the Guil-On Sunday morning another detachment of ford meeting thus manifested itself:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Peace Whecler's force appeared in front of Murfrees-Convention, to be composed of delegates from all the States, elected by the people, to meet boro, driving, it is said, the Federals into their intrenchments, making no further demonstrasoon in Convention, to make a good and per tions on the works that day, but remaining in the neighborhood, where they were at the

soon in Convention, to make a good and permanent peace.

Recolved, That we are in favor of an immediate armistice, that this bloody and desolating war, which has already caused the death of so many hundreds of thousands of poor upprepared mortals, who have left behind them so many millions of mourning widows and orphans, and which has brought this once hanny and free peans invaled table. Yesterday the rebel cavalry destroyed two ridges on the Nashville and Chattauooga Railroad, one across Smart's creek, and the other across a fork of Stone river, the latter this once happy and free people incalculable loss and irretrievable woes, and degraded us in the estimation of all Christian people the world over, immediately cease. our miles beyond Murfreesboro. The Nashville Press says that the military were taking

In Randolph, Chatham, Montgomery, and Alleghany counties, the following give a fair idea of the public feeling: Resolved, That we are opposed to the continuance of this unboly war to the destruction

of our lives and property.

Resolved, That we are in favor of any peace that will secure our rights and which will not Gen. Burnside holds the country south from tend to enslave us. twenty-five miles distant from Kingston, the

tend to enslave us.

Resolved, That we agree to abide by a majority of the vetes of North Carolina in any plan that may be devised in convention assembled or otherwise.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our sacred honor and property for the maintenance of any honorable effort that will secure to the

people of the State a speedy peace.

Resolved, That the President having called upon us for more men, we deem it detrimen-tal to the best interests of the State that any more troops be furnished, as we believe too many have already gone from this part of the Thus "leaps the live thunder!" and we may

tauly say with Byron "not from one lone cloud, But every mountain now hath found a longue."

The voice from Monroe county says: Resolved. That this unnatural war has been waged long enough without material advan-tage to either side, and we would most earn-eatly appeal to the friends of suffering human-ity throughout the State to use their utmost

norable and lasting peace. Wake county answers: Resolved. That the prese representatives in the next Congress to use ir utmost endeavers to obtain a cessation

And Bnucombe county catches the echo and replies: Resolved. That we are tired of this desolating

rninous war, and will vote for no man to re-resent us lu any form who will not public pledge himself to bring about a reconciliation between the contending parties. At a second meeting in Guilford county the theory of reconstruction and the desire for a

in the following resolutions: Resolved. That we believe this unnatural and bloody war can never be brought to an end by arms. We therefore call upon the President and Congress to make an immediate effort to secure an armistice of six months. with a view to institute negotiations for peace. Every interest of humanity and re-ligion demand peace, for extermination of slavery must follow persistence in this wicked

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of the several counties of this State who are favorable to a speedy peace, and are unwilling to see their beloved North State overrun and made a ruin, in case speedy negotiations are not set on foot by the government to secure peace, to elect delegates to a State Conven-tion, who shall place North Carelina in a position where she can negotiate for herself as a

sovereign State. The Ohio State Journal says Col. Alston, John Morgan's Chief of Staff, remarked in conversation recently, that if similar meetings to the Northern peace meetings had been allowed in the Sonth, "they would have overthrown the rebellion.' The Colonel's recent seclusion at Camp Chase has prevented him from being well posted, but it is clear that in North Carolina at least peace meetings have been held. Their participants are called by the Charlotte Bulletin "submissionists to Lincoln rule," and efforts have been made to suppress such meetings, but in the middle and western parts of the State the names of the most influential and promineut citizens appear, and it seems impossible to resist the

overwhelming influences which they must exert. A DIABOLICAL DEED .- At Independence, Kenton county, Ky., on Sunday last, while a number of young men were sitting around a fire in the Keutucky House, at that place. some wicked person threw a package of powder down the chimuey, causing a terrific explosion. The whole end of the building was blown down, and nearly every one in the room more or less injured. Those most seriously injured were Horatio Wilson, N. Stephens, W. H. Taylor, and James Plummer. Some of these parties had their clothes partially burn-

The Mobile Register doubts whether the rebels ought to make even exchanges of prisoners. No doubt the rebels are in sore need of something to boot.

The question as to the British-built Gail Hamilton, the very sprightly and rebel rams is still discussed in Eugland. If they come over here, our navy will undertake to discuss them. Our neighbor accepts what he consid-

ers our proposition that he write his editorials on a barn-door. We always thought him a 19 Jeff Davis lately ordered Gen. Bragg not to shoot so many of his men. We wish

The pegro troops are so well supplied with colors by the abolitionists that they have a double right to be called the colored regi-

somebody would order him not to shoot so

Fourteen officers guilty of disgraceful conduct were dismissed from the service. The

The rebel money isn't, like the Federal

NEWS FROM THE FRONT -A gentleman from Chattauooga, who came in company na, we find the most suggestive evidences of | with our cavalry under General Mitchell, has furnished the Nashville Press with some iuformation in regard to the rebel raid on this side of the Tenuessee.

On Thursday morning last, Wheeler crossed the river at Washington, thirteen miles above Chattanooga, and passed down the Sequatchie Valley. The rebels fell upon one of our trains on the way from Stevenson, at the foot of the nountains, near Anderson Cross Roads, captoring about fifty wagous and hurning a number. They also killed about 300 horses and mules. The train was loaded with ammunition, rations, clothing, etc., 40 of the wagons carrying medical and sauitary stores. About 50 sutlers' teams were also lost. The road which the rebels travelled afterwards afforded ample proof of the eagerness with which they pounced up on the sutlers' stores.

As soon as it was known that Wheeler had rossed the river, General Mitchell pursued with the Union cavalry, and in the course of Friday and Saturday killed and wounded 70 of the enemy, and made 200 prisoners, and recaptured 250 mules. Upon reaching Walnut Ridge, and finding themselves closely pressed by onr men, the enemy shot 200 mules to prevent their falling into our hands. Ou Sunday the rebels occupied McMinnville, capturing three companies of the 4th East Tennessee regiment and destroying a small quantity of Government stores. The prisoners here taken were afterwards recaptured. Gen. Mitchell entered the place soon after the enemy, makng a number of prisoners and driving them through Woodbury in the direction of Mnrfreesboro. But before reaching the town. they turned to the left, cutting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Christiana, inflicting slight damage. During the whole pursuit from McMinnville, our troops were about four hours behind the rebels, who camped night before last at Guy's Gap. General Mitchell recommenced the pursuit Tuesday morning. The enemy's force is estimated at 6,000. We suppose it would not be proper to state the number under Gen. Mitchell. The latest advices from Northern Mis-

sisippi represent a terrible condition of affairs es existing in that region. Outside of the Federal lines the country is in a state of civil warfare. Between the guerillas and those who are enforcing the rebet conscription the people stand bnt a very narrow chance. All except the most heartless desperadoes are anxious for peace ou any terms. Even those who would gladly we'come the Southern Confederacy have lost all hope of its success, and are willing to live once more under the old flag. From Haywood, Miss., we learn that about thirty guerillas entered that place on Wednesday last, and made themselves generally disagreeable. A prayer-meeting was in operation, which they broke up, seizing the minister by the hair and telling him that he could do uo good by praying, but must go and fight for his country. They gathered all the conscripts they could find, and then ransacked the stores, taking everything they could lay their hands on. We are informed that Hicks's and Newscme's guerillas are conscripting in the neighborhood of Darcyville.

THE DICTATOR .- The iron clad Dictator is rapidly progressing at the Delamater Iron Works, in New York. The engines and turret machinery are all in. The boilers will be put in after the launch, which is expected to take place on the 15th of November. At present four hundred workmen are employed coustautly on her. Her length is 320 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; and 50 feet depth of hold. The ram extends 30 feet. The propeller is the largest in the world in one cast, being 211/2 fect in diameter. Her armor, also, inches thick, of solid irou, in plates and hars, against a white oak back, 3 feet 9 inches thick. The turret will be 1614 Inches thick in two conrses, each conrse 4 inches thick, be tween which are segments of iron. Her armament will consist of two smooth-bore Ericseen guns, using 80 pounds of powder to a shot, and throwing a shell of 400 pounds weight. The ventilation is obtained by means of a revolving fan, drawing the air from the deck and circulating it throughout the vessel in greater or less quantity. The Dictator is

The number of the enemy engaged in he raid into Murfreesboro on Monday evening is stated at about 5,000. The loyal citizens, on their approach, fled to the fortifications for shelter, while some of the rebels threw open their houses and refreshed their friends with food and drink. A Federal soldier was fired upon from the upper story of a house; the shot missed him and killed a little gir who was running across the street. It was thought that a good deal of the railroad track had been torn up beyond the bridge which was burned on the other side of Mun freesboro.

The papers quote Mr. Brownson as saying that this war is no calamity. The man who says that it isn't a calamity is one him-

A goese lays eggs .- Democrat.

Well, lay ou. We will not break up your nest. And the Devil himself wouldn't snek the eggs.

The rebel Confederacy is preparing several iron-clads, but its guerillas, who obtain all their clothes by pillage are steal-clads. Moseby, the guerilla, is alive after all and moving about-some say npon one leg,

We suppose that some of our high officers may be particulars, for certainly they are no Generals.

We are not fighting the Southern States or any States. We are fighting rebels. That's all. The idea of the McClellan testimonia

has been abandoned. Well, he doesn't need

DISASTER TO FRANKLIN AND WEITZEL UNTRUE. We copy the following from a letter to the St. Louis Republicau, written at New Orleans on the 22d ult. It clearly disproves the rebel reports of the defeat of Gen. Franklin and death of Gen. Weitzel, in a battle said to have been fought on the 17th plt.:

From what I hear, it seems that active prepa

tions are in progress for another expedition Sabine Pass, and that sanguine expectation f success are entertained.

The fall campaign in this Department has commenced. Ou the morning of the 17th, the Union army began the 'on to Tex-as' movement from Brashear city—General Franklin la comunad, and with him General Weitzel, Stone, Washburne, Emory, &c. The

army is said to be 20,000 strong, and is believed to be fully able to accomplish the objects of the movement, which, as I before said, it is understood, was planned in Washington. The advance, I hear, is by Camp Bisland and Franklin to New Iberia, and thence direct to the Texas line, or possibly via Opelousas. It seems that previous to the commencement of the advance, the Confederates being wide the advance, the Confederates being wide awake to what was going on, evacu tel Cump Bisland, and retired in the direction of New Iberia. That place is said to be strougly fortified, and it is supposed they will show fight there. If they do not, they can retreat towards Texas or the Red River country, as with them At present both lines of retreat are open to

them, the Sabine Pass expedition having failed, and Herron having returned to the vicinity of Port Hudson. It is said that on their retreat they destroy everything of use on the planta tions that could not be carried off; also, that, to create a scarcity of water as far as they can, they destroy all the cisterns along the route. Gen. Banka remains here. As a line of telegraph is laid down as the Union army adnccs, the Commanding General of that Dartment will have rapid communication with earny in the field—a great advantage.

I hear a report among army officers that Herron's meu, in returning from the recent expedition, had some skirmishing with a body of 300 or 400 Confederate cavalry, but I can-not ascertain the particulars.

(From the New York World, Sept. 26.] THE RUSSIAN PLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR-SKETCHES OF THE VESSELS AND THEIR OFFICEAS.

THERE OFFICEAS.

The presence of a Russian fleet in the harbor of New York is welcomed by all persons with the greatest pleasare. Five splendid men-of-war, fully manned and in perfect trim, are now riding at anchor in the North River, in full view of our noble harbor—the frigates Alexauder Newsky, the Peresviet, the Osliaba, and the corvettes Vitiaze and the Varing. They will soon be joined by the clippers Almos, Ioumroud, and the Jahont. The imperial flag of Russia—a piece of white quadrangular bunting with broad, diagonai bars of sky blue—floats from the foretop of each vessel. The —floats from the foretop of each vessel. The attention of gazers is also attracted by the band striking up occasionally a Russian air, which sounds very melodions to an American ear. At present the newly arrived vessels preseut a busy scene in preparation for the recep-tion of their American friends.

THE FLAG-SHIP ALEXANDER NEWSEY. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the flag-ship Alexander Newsky and the frigate Perseviet steamed around the Battery from the
East river, and headed up the North river; at
half-past nine they had cast anchor opposite
pier 8, in the middle of the stream near the
other vessels of the fleet. She is the flag-ship of the distinguished Rear Admiral Lessows-ky. She is a first-class fifty gun frigate, 4,000 tons burden, and 800 horse power. She is named after Alexander Newsky, a celebrais named after Alexander Newsky, a celebrated Russiau prince of the year 1812. She is a new vessel, bnit in 1862, and resembles the Grand Admiral, which was built in this city. The rigging and sparring of the Newsky are similar to vessels of the same class in our own navy. She is well built and very strong. She carries fifty eight-luch smooth bore Dahlgren guns. All the guns in the Russian fleet are of the same size. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 300 feet; width, 51 feet, and depth of hold, 25 feet. Her crew consists of aixteen officers, twenty midshipmen, and 700 seamen. They have no regular marines, but the sailors perform the duty of marines.

Like the Osliaba, this frigate is splendidly fuished and furnished. The ward rooms are on the main deck in the aft, as Is also the ad-miral's cabin; they are tastefully decorated like a drawing-room Everything about the like a drawing-room Everything about the vessel is kept clean and ueat, as are the gallant tars. The officers and midshipmen dress in dark blne, wearing wide-top caps slouching forward, surrounded by a broad gold band. They wear a small dagger about eighteen inches long at their side. The sailors dress in white pants and light blue shirts. Tae officers are total strangers to America; but they are well acquainted with the political questions at issue and the strungle going on between

well acquainted with the political questions at issue and the struggle going on between the North and South. They declare they would like to see the Union restored.

The following is a list of the principal officers: Reer-admiral, Lessofski; post-captain, Fedofiof-ki; commender, Pilkin; flag-captain, Sokovnin; flag-lieutenaut, Semetahkin; lientenaut, Nicolef, Keecool, Moiselef, Novopilski, Polozof, Sokolof, Vichulalof; second lieutenaut, Sasonof; first master, Drakef; second master, Petrof; first engineer, Gausman; second engineer, Sergief; surgeon, Hohniskeff; assistant surgeon, Safkievicz.

THE PADRE. One of the most interesting novelties of the fleet is the chaplain, a Greek priest, dressed in the fashion of South American padres, except the hat, instead of being low-crowned, with an immense wide leaf, is a good deal of the "gtovepipe" fashion. There is one of these

an immense wide leaf. Is a good deal of the "tovepipe" fasion. There is one of these clergymen on all vessels of any magnitude, and two on very large ones. On Sunday mass is celebrated on the open deck, after the manner of the Greek Church, the language used drining the celebration of the ceremony being Greek. The padre, of course, has a wife and tamily, and, like the wives of all other officers, they remain on shore whils the husbands are at head. A superficial observer, visiting the gundeck of the flag-ship, would think that he was entering a Spanish or French vessel. An attempt to illustrate the different passages in the Scripture in a pictorial way is made, the spaces between the guns being decorated with images of saints and the Blessed Virgin, in various stages, and likenesses of almost every saint in the calendar. Of course, to a person not versed in saintly theology these figures are very mystical indeed. The padre is a gentleman of noble bearing, a little above the medium beight, and in the prime of life; he wears a full beard, which falls upon his breast, and rather iong dark curling hair. His large blue eyes are full; his form is well filled out, and all his movements are dignified and noble. He is as intelligent as he is a mishle. movements are dignified and noble. He is as

MESSAGE FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT At twelve o'clock exactly, while our re-orter was ou board the flag-ship Alexander porter was on board the fig. ship Alexander Newsky, the naval steam tog Vanderbilt was seen approaching with Admiral Paulding's barget tow. On arriving at the stern of the frigate the Vanderbilt dropped the barge, which, with twelve oarsmen, pulled alonge. In the barge was Lientenant-Comman-Fillebrowne, the executive officer of the ocklyn navy yard, who boarded the vessel nd was immediately recognized by the mauised with them during the Crimeah war in e waters of the north of Europe. On being presented to the admiral, Mr. illebrowne was astonished to find auther

alt frend, who was lately the Russian agen old frend, who was lately the Russian agent in this city, studying the progress of our iron-clads. He was recognized by our reporter as the same person whe, on the trial trip of the Mentsuk, evinced a thorough knowledge of naval artillery. After the usual fiendly saturations were exchanged, Mr. Filebrowne told the admiral that he was sent down by Admiral Paulding to give him a hearty and could all walcome to the port of New York. cordial velcome to the port of New York; that the facilities of the navy yard for any re-pairs that the vessel might need, or for other jurposes, were at his disposal, and thathe and his officers were invited to visit the navy yard and see all interesting objects which the naval authorities here could show.

The Russian admiral replied very warmly the message of the admiral, sent his com-iments and hoped to be able to see him in a w days. Mr. Fillebrowne then left, afte which the American flag was sent to the fore-top of the frigate, and the salute for Admiral Paniding was fred. This was returned in a few moments after from the cob dock of the navy-yard, by orders of Captain Richard W. Meade, commander of the North Carolina, The peculiarities of uaval etiquette are not generally understood. If a foreign vessel arrives where an American squadron is a

anchor, a boat from the American flag-ship is sent on board the foreigner to welcome her; the foreigner then fires a salute for the ad-miral, which is returned by the flag-ship. The first visit is always paid by the foreigner, the American admiral returning it—for instance the admiral of the Russian frigate will visit Admiral Paulding in two or three days, when a salute will be fired; Admiral Paulding will visit him, when the same thing will occur. nlike all other nations, we have no flag-shi n the commercial part of our harbor, which

THE FRIGATE OSLIABA created a great furors on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. President Lincoln a week ago. She will be ready to receive visitors the early

part of next week. THE OTHER VESSELS. The Peresviet is a steam frigate, somewhat

smaller than the flag-ship. She is commanded by Captain Kopytoff. She mounts forty-six 64-pounders. The Varing was built in Finland, is 342 feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-three feet depth of hold. She is 1,080 tons traden, and 360 horse power. She mounts seventeen 60-pounders, and has 300 men. The following is a list of her officers: Captain Lund; lieutenauts Shaffrof, Bolgowski, Ivernoff, Fessum, Tartarinoff, Grinwald, Bnrr; master, Semenoff; engineers, Kinito and Borr; master, Semenoff; engineers, Kluito and Kuzrisroff. The Vitioze was also built in Finland, is a fine model, and a fast sailer. She is of the same dimensious as the Varing, and mounts seventeen 60-pounders. She has 215 men. Her officers are captain. Gremmer; jientenants, Caltovsky, Cashenzeff, Jakobson, Unkovsky, Bouligia, Teperesassoff, and Vil-ken. Besides these there are a number of ca-

The clipper Almos, Captain Selenoy, nine gues, and 560 horse power; clipper Honmroud, uine guns, and 360 horse power; clipea Jahont, nine guns, and 360-horse power.

HE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO MR. STOECK! A navy officer of the Brooklyn navy-yard kindly showed us a copy of a telegraphic despetch from Weshington, received from a friend, stating that the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a complimentary letter to Mr. Edward Stoeckl, the Russian minister extraordinary at Washington. The Secretary states that he is "graiffed to learn that a squadron of Russian war vessels has arrived at New York for the purpose, it is supposed, of visiting that city." He desires to have his compliments and the good wishes and friendly feelings of the Government conveyed to the admiral, and also the assurance that the services of the Brocklyn navy-yard are at his disposal, if he wants them. The Secretary fiels no diffidence in saying that Admiral Panding will make a visit to the navy-yard worth the trouble of getting there. It is said A navy officer of the Brooklyn navy-yard worth the trouble of getting there. It is said that a copy of the Secretary's letter was sent to Admiral Paniding. The admiral, for prudeutial reasons however, did not permit our reporter to obtain a copy.

Those generally used, such as those on the flag-ships, for instance, are the smooth-bore sixty-eight pounders, which were on the main sixy-eight pounders, which were on the main decka of our frigates for years; eight-inch guus are also used on the spar-deck as broadside and pivot guns, the larger calibre ordnauce uot having been adopted yet by foreign nations. The brass howitzers used so frequently in our boats and small yessels are also on board the Russian yessels.

THE RAID INTO GLASGOW .- We are entirely without reliable details in reference to the rebel dash into Glasgow on Monday night. Ine report has it that the number of the gue rillas was eighty-five, and that they captured between three and four hundred Federal soldiers, garrisoning the Post, under command of Major Tompkins of the Fourteenth Ulinois Cavalry, broke open and robbed the Southern Bank of \$9,000, and depredated upon and destroyed the property of the Union citizens generally. Another report states that most of the Union soldiers made their escape, but that the bank was robbed, the stores relieved of their contents, the Government property destroved, and much other mischief perpetrated. These are the reports, and we give them for vonching for their truth. That the guerillas captured the town, however, there is, we presume, no doubt.

THE REBEL GENERAL JEFF. THOMPSON .- A letter from Corinth, Miss., to the Chicago Journal, says:

Since our forces captured Brigadier-Geueral M. Thompeou, "C. S. A." at Pocahontas, Arkansas, some interesting notes have been giveu to the public with regard to the man, his peculiarities, and now and then a spice of his impudence and effrontery. The personal appearance of General Thompson is quite peculiar. He is of good size, dark complexion, and rather good looking, but too round-shouldered. He has a shrewd, "foxy" look, not altogether honest nor attractive, but denoting energy. And he is remarkably vain. He is considered a good speaker, but he is no such thing. He is fluent in his speech, and is always talking, but the quantity far exceeds the quality of his discourses. He harangues very like an anctioneer, in his iterating and roiterating, but as he has a good many of the slang phrases and clap-trap of the day at his langs tongue's end, he can keep a crowd around him for a considerable time. He has an immense mouth and not a tooth in his itead. This lack of teeth enables him to collapse his whole face pretty much into oue universal nucker, then he anddenly inflater his Since our forces captured Brigadier-General itead. This lack of teeth enables him to col-lapse his whole face pretty much into oue uni-versal pucker, then he suddenly inflates his checks and makes awful grimaces, and by a cock of his jaw he presents an appearance as enrious as attractive, and more ridiculous than either. He can set the crowd in a roar and either. He can set the crowd in a roar and keep them at it, and the secesh, like civillized folk, do like a langh; hence his oratorical popularity. At the commencement of the war his vanity led him to wear better clothes than the rebel officers could generally procure; so our worthy sported a bine coat, got up as per regulations, but he found whenever he was engaged in skirmishing, which was pretty often, that his own men blazed away at him rather more frequently than he thought was conducive to his health. Jeff, took his foliowers to task therefor, and, as was customary, would harangue them and hlow out his cheeks and cock that jaw of his, and throw his face into all conceivable contortions, and work. and cock that law of his, and throw his later into all conceivable contortions, and work hard to show them that that was not the sort of fighting he admired. The riff-raff would cheer and length and promise amendments, but they never did amend, and the whistling of those "friendly" bullets around his eart took those rain nations could his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head, and has a substitute of the second of his head. med into his proper gray or his original

Gen. T, formerly of St. Joseph, Missouri, was a merchaut there—a politician, too, on rather a small scale—and somehow managed to be elected Mayor of that city. In all his political vagaries, however, he was not a secessorist until some time after the war broke s'onist until some time after the war broke out. He was a strong 'State's Rights' man and rather inclined to be an abolitionist. His accrantile pursuits were of the dubious orderland consisted moetly in his getting trusted East, while his business qualifications were close down to zero; and as his habits were not such as were proper for a small tea party, he couldn't weather the financial crisis of 1357-158 and 1859, and he went under, as many a fine fellow did along side of him. As he said of himself, he was "dead broke," and "was as poor as any man dared be and live." The beginning of the war found him in a condition poor as any man dared be and live." The b to take up on either side, or in any cause which would give him three meals a day and

a chauce to cut a slash.

He is a married man, and, as smart and sbrewd and bitter as he may be, his wife is as smart and as shrewd, and, it would appear, es bitter. In all respects it is thought that the firm of J. T. and wife consisted of three-quarers wife and a very small proportion of Jeff.
Thompson. It is probable that the silken
ords of wedlock galled our future Brigadies
ome. His wife was as much of a politician as be, and she was Union in sentiment. Jeff. onlight bear that, and wouldn't try to, and to sthonght this circumstance induced him to umber off with Price and Marmadn'te, and that style of patriots, who thought they saw a big thing in overturning order and lasti-

uting war and suarchy. And Mrs. Thompson took up her residence in St. Louis.
For a long time Geu. Thompson commanded a motley crew of robels in the northern part of Arkausas, and once in a while had repart of Arkausas, and once in a while had re-ally occasion to transact business with some of our Generals; but Jeff, upon the principle of one secesh being equal to five Yankees, thought himself equal to the best, and would negotiate with no less a personage than Gen. Grant, thereby improving his opportunities to be impudent, dippant, and sancy. He always addressed Gen. Grant as "Dear General," or "My Dear General." On one occasion Jeff. ent in a flag of trace with prisoners. The flagent in a flag of truce with prisoners. The flag 'To Major-General U. S. Grant, commanding

United States forces, &c. Other General: I send you by this flag of truce seventeen Federal prisoners that my scouts and bushwackers have picked up, and lequist that in exchange you would send me seventreu of the d—dest meanest secesh you may have in your hands, and I'll be more han even with you at that, "Yours truly, M. JEFF. THOMPSON,

"Brigadier-General, C. S. A." The demand was complied with by General rant, and the exchange was effected. About the time our authorites bethought he maelves to rid St. Louis of "Confederates" and to send all rebei sympathizers Gen. M. Jeff. T. sent in another committon under a flag of truce. It was add: To Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding, Sc. "My DEAR GENERAL: I hear that the aboli-tion authorities of St. Louis have determined to send certain persons South. I wish, sir, that yon would use your influence to have them allow my wife to remain at her home

n St. Louis.
"Indeed, if those authorities are consistent, they have no right to banish her, for she is Union in sentiment. I'll pledge you my word she is Uniou; and I'll promise that she shall never in any way be a burden upon those

"She probably has not the necessary funds to travel with, and, besides, by G—d, I don't want her down in Dixle. "With renewed assurances of my high regard, I am, &c., M. JEFF. THOMPSON,

Mrs. Thompson was allowed to remain in St. Louis, which of course gave Jeff. an opportunity to write again to Gen. Graut. So he fitted out another flag of truce and sent in another communication. nother communication, addressed. 'To Major-General U. S. Grant, Command-

ing, ifc.: "DEAR GRANT: I have a wife in St. Louis —and a d—d poor excuse for a wife she is, too
—that I am bound to support. I would,
therefore, ask that you send her the enclosed
sixty five dollars. No receipt is necessary. I oly bound to do my best to support he so as to the result of my efforts, I don't care oue d-n. Yours, truly,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON,

The money was forwarded as requested, for 10 good Union woman could be allowed to unfer, although her husband was an importent

It appears that when he was cantured he

orld has lost, for all those letters were there But the subject of our remarks has finally brought up in a State prison. Many of his old acquaintances are only surprised that he didn't get there long before this. However, we must not exult over a fallen foe. Jeff. has good qualities—of course he has, or he wouldn't have been made a Brigadier-General—but those good points are very few, an I can be summed up in three lines. He is good hamored, brave, and remarkably energetic. He has qualities which render him ridiculous, but he has others, too, which render him. as but he has others, too, which rendar him, as a foeman, quite "worthy of our" close watch-

where he now is, for he is one we had better feed than fight—not that we are afraid of him, but he is a little too cunning, too industrious.

Post explains that some years ago he granted JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING to the clerical party certain privileges in refer-Green street, between Third and Fourth religious schools. His concessions were so absolute and complete as to lodge in superior officers of the church the exclusive anthority as to the selection of teachers and the managemeut of the schools, uo standard of qualification or any other condition having been fixed NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. time paid for to printed after the name on each and thus every week subscribers can see when erm of subscription expires. Timely attention on the part of those destrous of renewing will t much amorpance.

or required. The result it is easy to imagine. When this grant was made the elergy possessed but few educational establishments; now they direct one hundred and tweuty-three eminaries and two hundred and fifty-six large schools. Besides these, the Jesuits have eleven schools, and two other orders have forr-eight, while still others of a similar charcter bave been authorized. All are characpower to the clerical party have, according to Paris correspondents, conspicuously resulted.

So dangerous has the power thus couferred become, that it is now proposed to bring before the Corps Legislatif a bill forbidding members of religious orders to teach "chools unless they shall axis. have passed a preliminary examination and obtained a cert.ficate of competency from the University. It is stated as one of the incen-

tives to this movement that the Emperor is afraid of leaving such a terrible difficulty iu the path of his son as the ignorant millions in the provinces, led on by scarcely less ignorant priests, who are ambitions of governing France. Probably, also, the growth of liberal ideas and the marked tendency of the better class of mind to increased liberty and intelligence, has infinenced the Emperor to place himself thus nominally on the side of iberal education. The Emperor, however, is not likely to have everything his own way:

privileges to the last. This fact, it is believed, will induce caution on the part of the Emperror; while seeking, really, the absorption of the privileges now enjoyed by the priests, he will not break with them openly, but pursue the tortuous and double policy in which he so greatly exects. Indeed, with his Mexican ousiness on haud, and his absolute dependence in that country upon priestly influence, he cannot afford for the present to alienate that support at home.

> The despatches say, that, although the wounded soldiers at Chickamanga have been exchanged, the rebels refuse to permit the podies of our wounded or deceased officers to be removed, and, that they hold fifty-two of hardly think, that, fiendish as the rebels may be, they care particularly to wreak their spleen and fury upon dead dust. But let General Bragg pursue as treacherous and devilish a policy as he pleases. It will but nerve the arms of our brave troops with

tenfold strength in the next encounter.

New York despatch dated the 4th inst.: The rebel authorities have declared au additional number of their officers and men as exchanged, and ordered them to duty. This is in direct violation of the cartet, and, not-withstanding the heavy balance of exchange against them, they refuse to deliver any of our commissioned officers, and also retain a large number of citizens as prisoners. Surely, if this is true, it is time for our Gov-

ernment to show itself a living and breathing thing. If, while there is a heavy balance of exchange against the rebels, they decline delivering up any of our commissioned officers, and yet falsely and prefidiously declare an additional number of their own officers and red and order them to service in the field, it is certainly high time for the Federal Government to adopt prompt and vigorous retaliatory action. It is well, very well, officers and men, than the rebels do. If our enemies will violate all faith, act npou utterly false pretences, and play the villain generally, the Federal Government, so it is worth being

feel that they are committing quite as much of a blunder as of a crime. The aprient "Punic faith" was as sacred as the Holy Scriptures in comparison with rebei

Certain journals are aiding the enemy by publishing the valuable intelligence that Meade's army has been depleted by the trans-fer of two of its most valuable corps—Howard's and Slocum's-to the Department of the

nished General Lee of more importance and ralue.— Chacago Times. The Times needu't be quite so nervous about aiding the enemy. The intelligence as to the transfer of Howard's and Slocum's corps was published in the Richmond Enuniver of the 21st ult. as having been officially communicated by Gen. Lee to the Confede: ate Government. No Federal paper said auything about the matter or knew anything about it until the regular telegraphic despatches announced the Richmond organ's

Some of our contemporaries seem surprised that Phil Herbert, who shot the Irish waiter at Washington, is elected to the rebel Congress. We don't know whether they think that Phil isn't fit for the Congress, or that the Congress isn't fit for Phil. We guess

before the rebellion. If we are to have "a new edition amended and improved," we prefer that the amendments and improvements shall be made in the calm and quiet of peace and not in the midst of the wild and fierce agitations of war.

that "honors are easy."

If our currency is depreciated, that's no reason why we should join the rebels and have to take theirs as a substitute. A sensible gentleman would not, because his parlor is a little hot, wish to exchange it for the

and the right of that solemn stream to its name has been doubled. We pray that Kentucky's title to the name of the Dark and Bloody Ground may not be doubled too. They say that a part of the shirt of Macmet was burnt during a late fire in Con-

Chicamanga means the river of death

wear any shirt. He was a rebel. It would be honorable indeed to our Union women if they exhibited as much sympathy for the Union wounded arriving here as the rebel women do for the rebel prisoners. wounded and unwonnded.

antinople, whereat his followers are greatly

grieved. We don't believe it. Mahomet didn'

hat "the laws are now silent." Then there must be precious little law about him, for he is one of the noisiest characters in the country.

rebel Confederacy as independent without

person as a gentleman when he is a blackguard and can never be anything else. Canada seems to be afraid of annexation to the United States. A poor and ugly girl might as well be afraid of being married

o a rich, handsome, and worthy gentleman.

One of the Evangelists speaks of a restored maniac as "clothed and in his right Gen. Halleck might justly complain f the rebel troops generally, that they hit

him when he is not looking. well done. With the rebels, all sorts of mest on the table are rare.

FEDERAL PICKETS .- From gentlemen from Nashville, and from Nashville papers of vesterday, received last night, we have a few details of the movements of Generals Wheeler and Forrest in the vicinity of McMinuville and Murfreesboro and along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, General Wheeler, it appears, with a cavalry torce variously stated at from five to fifteen thousand, succeeded in crossing the Tennesse River at Washington, in Rhea county, ou Friday last, and arriving in front of McMinnville early

Saturday morning. The passage of the river was hotly contested thy Colonel Wolford's First Kentucky Cavalry and Colonel Byrd's Fourth East Tennessee Mounted Infantry. The Kentuckians and Tenuesseeaus, however, were overpowered by the largely superior force of the enemy, and compelled to fall back-the Tennesseans losing a number of their men taken prisoners. When the enemy arrived in front of Mc Minnville, wheeler demanded the uncouditional surrender of the town, which was de-

plnnder.

late of our latest advices.

active measures to rebuild the bridges.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ENCOURAGING NEWS

FEOM BURNSIDE'S ARMY .- We are in receipt

of highly important and encouraging news

from the army of Gen. Burnside, by special

despatches received last night from Kuoxville.

Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiawassa river

and Western and Atlantic railroads, and only

junction of the Western and Atlantic and

Rome railroads; and to the east of

Knoxville as far as Greenville, on

the East Tennessce and Virginia rail-

road-being also in possession of all the

passes into North Carolina. Gen. Burnside's

right wing is in communication with Gen.

Rosecrans, and his position is all that could be

desired. His army is in the best of health and

spirits, and we doubt not we shall soon hear

the most cheering intelligence from it. There

is everything in the position and disposition of

law and his band to justice.

orrs of another extensive rebeiraid into Ken-

tucky which were so industriously circulated

about the city yesterday evening, are, in al-

most every particular, false. The capture of

Glasgow by a roving gang of bushwhackers

is possibly true, but that the Federal troops

stationed there were captured we have rea-

scus to doubt. We publish below a letter re-

ceived last night from a citizen of Cave City.

without, of course, vouching for its correct

To the Editors of the Louisville Journat:

the town.

The rebels, under Hughes or Hamilton

small force made a dash into Glasgow this

orning about sunrise, surprised and captured

r forces there.

jots have taken place in Mobile, both got up

and conducted by the women who raged to

and fro like female tigers. It is deeply pain-

ful to record such things as happening even in

the laud of the rebellion. And yet we cau-

not but think of retribution when the female

lips that have been so long howling fiercely

for the rebelliou are at last howling no less

The mighty reverberations of Gilmore's

ig guns that knocked down Fort Sumpter

have terribly agitated the nerves of a Mr.

Bull (we believe his baptismai name is John),

an old gentleman living three thousand miles

The New York World says that Mr.

Seward in his late circular makes blunders in

history. We should care very little how much'

the administration blundered in quoting his-

A sword is to be presented to General

Thomas. Oue would think that some other

officers need swords more than he does. He

seems to have had a good one all along, and

The rebel Government talks of paying

c soldiers liberally after the war. Its

liberality reminds us of the poor fellow's

will-"I have nothing; I owe everybody; the

tory if it wouldn't blunder in making it.

to have made good use of it.

rest I give to the poor."

just learned that they have probably rob f the bank, and would probably rob Yours, R.

CAVE CITY, KY., Oct 6, 1863.

fended by iess than three hundred Federals.

The 2d division of the 20th army corps at the battle of the Chickamauga was commauded by Brigadier-General R.W. Johnson. Previous to the fight it had been encamped at one of the depressions of Pigeon Mountain called Catlett's Gap. On the morning of the 19th orders were received to push forward to the support of the left wing, which was done, Gen. Johnson reporting to Gen. Thomas, who instructed him to move up in the direction of the battle, where the cannonading was fiercest. As the division approached the spot, General Thomas in person ordered it to form its hattle line and advance to the attack. This advance was made in a somewhat oblique direction to the main line, with Willich's brigade on the right, Baldwin's on the left, and Dodge's as a reserve, and the rebels were forced back. At this time Hazen's brigade, ou the right of the 2d division, being heavlly pressed, Geu. Johnson sent his reserve under Dodge to its relief, which it accomplished briskly at doublc-onick and in the most gallant manner. In the impetnosity of the advance of Willich and Baldwin, the rebels were driven about a mile back along their entire front, but there was so that Willich soon found his right unsupported, and was compelled to abandon his forward movement and hold his ground. This was done until about an hour before suadown, when the enemy made one of his tremendous attacks in full force on every side and the division was almost enveloped by over whelming numbers. This sanguinary battle was protracted until it was impossible to distinguish the enemy from our own troops, and a hand to hand fight ensued, which resulted in the requise of the rebels, while the 21 division held its own position. In the meantime, General Thomas had ordered the division to fall back to a designated point at dark, and

the Army of the Ohio to give encouragement the brigade commaudera, Willich, Baldwin, to the friends of the Union. and Dodge, were notified of the contemplated GUERILLAS. - We have information that a movement. Soou after Colonel Baldwin reband of rebel guerillas, headed by the notocelved this order he fell and the command rions Jim Keller, are roving about through devolved noou Colouel Berry, who was not Harrison, Pendleton, and adjoining counties in Keztncky, committing all manner of depreaware of it until he saw the other brigades retiring. This unfortunate occurrence predations. Ou Saturday night last they visited veuted the possibility of moving off all our the honse of Thos. J. Terry, three miles south of Berry's Station, and, by threatening to kill prisoners. The disposition of the division for him, got him to hand over all the money he the night was made in conformity to Thomhad at the time-about \$85. They theu stole as's orders, and General Johnson formed his a fine horse from Mr. Terry and left. From line with Berry on the right, Dodge on the Fielding Stone, who resides about a mile and left, and Willich in reserve, the right resting a half from Mr. Terry's, they stole \$55 ln against Palmer and the left on Baird. Premoney. They also shot at another citizen of cautions were also taken during the night to llarrison county named Brice Bryan, but did erect breastworks to shelter his command, and not injure him. Keller declared to several the troops lay ou their arms to snatch burried that he was commissioned by the rebel government, and intended to kill a number of persons in Harrison county, whom he named. On Suuday, the 20th, all was quiet until We learn that proper steps have been taken by the military authorities to bring this out-

While the 2d division thus held its ground

"Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" which produced the desired effect; the men rallied, and spired, swept forward in terrible might Col. W. W. Berry, who succeeded to the command of the brigade at Baldwin's fall, is one ot the noble spirits who aided Rousseau in the sing of troops at the first outbreak of the rebellion, and be has been as constantly i service with the Legion in all its buttles as have been its regimental colors. The division in the two days' fight captured seven pleces of artillery, took six or seven hundred prisoners, never yielded a toot of ground, repulsed every assault, and drove the rebels in every at-

between the hours 10 o'clock A. M. and o'clock P. M. The finding and sentence o the court-martial have been approved by Gen. The rebel leaders may succeed in leaping over divers obstacles, in bounding over a great many difficulties, but they needn't hope to be able at last to jump the rope,

To BE SHOT .- James K. Bryant, a member

city, for desertion, on Friday, October 23d.

For Tom Thumb retires upon a quarter of million. It is sometimes easier to make a fortune by littleness than by greatness.

Five millions of acres are devoted in France to the vine, and fifteen miliions of men in the United States to the product of it.

noney, green, but those who take it except apon compulsion are.

It is of great importance, that, in the prosecution of this war, the freedom and the rights of the citizen should be respected and guarded. It is of great importance even to the vigorous prosecution of the war, saying nothing of its importance in other ways to the sacred end for which the war is prosecuted by the people. At the same time, and indeed for this very reason, every person should be studious to oppose the unconstitutional and impolitic acts of the Administration in the spirit of pure and simple devotion to the rights thus doubly endangered, and not in the spirit of faction. It should be the care of every conservative patriot so to oppose the unwarrantable and pernicious acts of the Administration as to strengthen the nation as a whole in its struggle with the rebellion. For, as all conservatives agree, the rebellion must be not down. This is, on the part of the United States a war egainst despotism, for, if it fail, we shall be subjected inevitably to a despotism or to despotisms as remorseless and relentless as any the world has seen. We say that this is a war against despotism, and if, in the management of it, some of our political and personal rights are violated, we had better, while of course making all legitimate resistance to the violations, endure them resolutely so long as we must, rather than attempt to get rid of them by enforcing or encouraging that submissio to despotism which a failure to put down the rebellion would necessarily lead to or certainly involve.

Men may talk of forcing the close of the war on the part of our own country if the Constitution is violated, but they cannot talk thus out of any intelligent regard for the Constitution. If, in obedience to their views, our Government were compelled to abandon the war, the rebellion would be triumphant. The Union would be divided. We should have two Powers. Then half a dozen, Then perhaps a dozen. Then possibly one, but a most appalling and lnexorable one. From the time of the separation, the U.S. Constitution would not exist in the world of being. It would be as dead as the laws of the antediluvian world. We repeat then that it can be for no intelligent purpose of protecting and sustaining the Constitution that men, for any cause real or pretended, would compel the termination of the war while the rebellion remains unsubdued. If they are sincere, they

low not what they say. Whatever some may allege, we all know that, at this time, peace could not be had upon any other basis than that of a divided country. Through conciliation alone there is at the present moment no possible path to Would to God there were, but the painful truth is manifest to every eye. War with conciliation offers the only path. We coasequently have nothing to do but to give up the Union, to give up all nationality, to give up the hope of tranquillity and prosperity through all coming time, to give up all power of paying either national debts or individual debts, to give up the world's respect and our own, to give up everything worth living for and quietly sink below the level of the poorest communities of all the earth, or else to fight on, to fight right on, for the crushing of this rebellion, resolving, that if, in spite of us, just and honorable cenciliation shall be withheld, and our Constitution shall be wounded by the hands of those who should protect it, we will at the earliest moment heal up every wound inflicted upon It, and assure its full possession to the Southern people whenever they shall return to their allegiance In truth, the proper manifestation of this resolve will itself constitute conciliation in a

But a purely factious opposition to the Administration, if honest contravenes the end in view, and, whether honest or disation, but hinders both, by obstructing the reinforcement of our armies, and by so playing into the hands of the Administration minish the chances of its overnigh. Faction in the conservative ranks directly strengthens the radicals even more than it does the rebels, though it is impossible directly to strengthen either of these revolutionary bodies without indirectly strengthening the other also. They are twin evils, together fraught with the eternal death and dishonor of the Republic. Let faction be expelled from the conservative ranks wherever it has entered, and let us all act harmoniously together in putting a speedy and permanent end to both of these evils alike. Such as we are happy to believe is the spirit which rules an overwhelming majority of the conservatives of the country. And the relatively few whom this spirit does not rule will be ruled by the great body whom it does. The ascendancy of any spirit less broad and true would be not merely unpatriotic but suicidal.

We plead herein for the advancement of the conservative cause, on whose trinmph depends as we conceive the preservation of the government of our fathers. The defeat of the Republican party in the coming national election is a duty as solemn and vital as the people were ever called to perform at the ballotbox; but without the ascendancy of the spirit we have here commended this duty cannot be performed. The ascendancy of the spirit of unity and of supreme devotion to the country is emential to our success. This important truth should be ever present to the conservative leaders of the country. And we rejoice to believe that it is ever present to all the most prominent and influential ones. It is a rule of the highest expediency as well as the dictate of right. It cannot be too vividly borne in mind or too faithfully obeyed.

No one has forgotten the howl and whine raised by Beauregard when Gen. Gilmore threw Greek fire into Charleston. I now appears that our Navy Department has official information that when the rebel ironclad Atlanta attempted to escape from Savannah but was captured, it was her intention to have thrown Greek fire into the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Among the ammunition found on board the Atlanta was a large number of "Robbins's fluid shells" for seven inch rifle guns, and these shells are the same as are employed by Gilmore against Charles-

woman to be your wife?" said a parson to an lrishman who was standing up to be married to a rich Sonthern widow. "Yes, yer honor, and the negers too." If John Bull were asked whether he is "kith and kin" of the South. he might answer "and the nagers too," as burriedly as Pat did.

There are four fugitive rebel Governors, he of Tennessee, he of Missouri, he of Louisiana, and he of Arkansas. Does anybody know their whereabouts? Do they know the whereabouts of each other? Can either of them tell anything as to the probability of his own whereabouts for twenty-four hours together?

Jeff Davis has ordered the ponring of 8,000 criminals from the Southern State prisons into the rebel army. That army is already such that this accession of villainy will probably make no perceptible change in lts character.

A letter to the Richmond Enquirer says that the guerillas are very popular in Tennessee. We have heard that they are perfectly ravishing down that way.

The ladies of East Tennessee are all kinsing the Federal flag. Ladies of East Tennessee! we are the impersonation of that

norw write except when they have the cramp. Of reason and of authority.

The 1st trigade of the 1st division of the Army of the Comberland at the battle on the Chickamanca was commanded by Brizadier-General Walter C. Whitaker, and it occupied a conspicuous position during the two days of fierce strife. His brigade comprised the 96th Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion; 40th Obio, Lieutenant-Colonel William Jones; 115th Illinois, Col. J. H. Moore; 81th Indiana, Colonel Nelson Tressler; and the 18th Ohio battery, Capt. C. C. Aleshire. On Friday, the 18th, in the afternoon, the brigade was ordered to move from Rossville some six miles distant, on the Ringgold road, and, reaching the Spring Branch of the Chickamanga about dusk, encountered the enemy strongly posted on an eminence. A skirmish ensued, until darkness prevented further operations. During the night Gen. Whitaker was ordered to take and hold a position about half a mile in the rear of the Branch, at the intersection of several important roads, but by no means to bring on an engagement. On Saturday, Sept. 19th, the engagement was commenced on his right, and about noon a heavy assault was made upon the left, which was gallantly repulsed by the brigade, with considerable loss to the enemy. After the fight reinforcements were received, and no further attempt was made to turn the left. The 221 Michigan and 98th Ohio, under command of Col. Lefevere.

were here added to Gen. Whitaker's brigade

At sunrise on Sunday, the 20th, there was terrific cannonading on the right, but the brigade held its position until nearly noon, when messengers arrived in hot haste for the reserve to move up to the support of General Thomas, who was heavily pressed. Not a noment was lost; in quick time Gen. Whitaker's command, followed by Col. Mitchell's brigade, both of Gen. Steadman's divisions and Col. McCook's brigade, of the 2d diviion, moved to the support of the 14th corps, marching a distance of about four miles. On the way to form this junction with Thomas they had to pass over a portion of the battlefield from which our forces had retired, the enemy's cavalry occupying the ground, but giving way before them. The last mile of the march was made across meadow land under a very hot fire from the enemy's artillery; but, heeding it not the solid columns pressed steadily forward, led by Gen. Whitaker and his staff in advance, while the shells were harsting around and among them, one exploding directly over the General's head, without serious effect. When the brigade reached its assigned occition, General Thomas said to General Whitaker: "You must occupy the ridge on onr right or we are lost." The reply was: I will do it," and without waiting for rest the brigade went into the very fiercest of the Whitaker formed his command in two lines, the first comprising the 96th Illinois on the right, the 115th Illinois in the centre, and the 22d Michigan on the left: the second comprising the 40th Ohio on the right, the 84th Indiana in the centre, and the 89th Ohio on the left. The first line advanced, took the ridge, and drove the enemy, amid what a shower of bullets and shot and shell from the battery just in front of them their list of killed and wounded will best attest. It was sericus work, for Whitaker's brigade did not fight a single brigade of the enemy, but three divisions, which relieved each other as brigad after brigade gave way before our noble soldiers. When the first line was halted the second took its place and most gallantly held the greatly advanced position, until it was deemed best to retire to the ridge first gained, and there await the enemy and reform our line, which had suffered severely. The rebels soon approached, seeking to dislodge Whitaker; again and again they attempted it, but every time they were driven back. It is true they broke onr lines two or three times, but Gen. Whitaker and his staff and the commanders of the different regiments found little difficulty in rallying the men and leading them forward to renewed and deadly charges. Thus the fight continued all that long afternoon, and the position was firmly held, though the ammunition was entirely expended, and bayonets were fixed ready to be used as the only weapon left el another charge. The rebels finally re tired from that portion of the field, but not before the 22d Michigan had made an impetuous bayonet charge, before which the en-

he speedily remounted, and all through the engagement he was where the battle raged the fiercest, encouraging and stimulating his men. His staff emulated his heroism, and of the seven officers composing it but one escaped unburt-three were killed and three severely wounded. The loss in the brigade was terrible; of about twenty-seven hundred who went into the field, at least one thonsand were killed or wounded. But it obeyed orders, occuped the ridge, and drove the enemy. General Thomas said to General . saving of that corps prevented such a disaster to our army as few can bear to contemplate. In bestowing merited praise, Col. Mitchell's brigade must not be omitted; they fought well and bravely, and without their assistance Whitaker's brigade might have been overwhelmed. Gen. Steadman and staff were also conspicuous in their deeds of noble daring, and we have heard Major J. C. Smith and Captain Moe referred to as having been particularly active and zealons, though it is almost invidious to designate individuals where all did superlatively well. The 96th Illinois, commanded most coolly and promptly by Col. Champion, won golden opinions, and received special commendation from Generals firmness and energy. This was the first batworthy soldiers, and their baptism was, as it were, by immersion ln blood.

Mr. Hawthorne, in the introductory chapter of his new work entitled "Oca Uln Home," has this admirable passage on a single aspect of American diplomacy:

of the South "the kith and kin" of the British in contradistinction to the mongrel race of the rest of this country. "Will you take this women to be your wife?" said a parson to an our country disposation of American diplomacy:

Our country wrongs itself by permitting such a system of nusuitable appointments, and, still more, of removals for no cause, just when the incumbent might be beginning to ripen into usefulness. Mere ignorance of official detail is of comparatively small moment; though it is considered Indispensable, I presume, that a man in any private capacity shall be thoroughly sequianted with the machinery and operation of his business, and shall not necessarily lose his position on having atnecessarily lose his position on having at-trained such knowledge. But there are so many important things to be thought of in the qual-ifications of a foreign resident, that his techical dexterity or clumsiness is hardly worth

> One great part of a consul's duty, for example, should consist in building up for himself a recognized position in the society where he resides, so that his local influence might be elt in behalf of his own country, and, so far as they are compatible (as they generally are to the utmost extent), for the interests of both nations. The foreign city should know that it has a permanent inhabitant and a hearty well-wisher in him. There are many conjunctores (and one of them is now upon us) where a long established, honored, and trust-ed American citizen, holding a public position under our Government in such a town as Liverpool, might go far towards swaying and Liverpool, might go far towards swaying and directing the sympathies of the inhabitant: He might throw his own weight into the balance against mischief-makers; he might have set his foot on the first little spark of matignant purpose, which the next wind may blow into a national war. But we wilfully give up all advantages of this kind. The position is totally beyond the attainment of an American; there to-day, bristling all over with the porcuping callis of bristling all over with the porcupine quills our republic, and gone to morrow, just as he is becoming sensible of the broader and more generous patriotism which might almost amalgamate with that of England, without losing an atom of its native force and flavor. In the

changes that appear to await us, and some of which, at least, can hardly fail to be for good, let us hope for a reform in this matter. whenever it streams above the Sonthern Con-The argument against rotation in office as applied to diplomacy could hardly be put cramped in their views that we suspect they Hawthorne speaks here with the double force

FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1863.

Gov. Bramlette has determined that the guerillas shall be routed from the State, and the General Order of Adjutant-General Boyle which we publish this morning will bring every lukewarm Kentuckian to a vivid sense of his duty. Unless at least one company is raised in each county in the State by the 24th of this month, draft will be immediately enforced. The Governor says "the State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm is required to aid in their destruction." Fellowcitizens, go to work now in earnest. Let us have another State Guard Legion filled up in onr city, and let the cross of fire be sent to every hill and valley to awaken a proper reaponse to the glorious rallying call of our

The Nashville Union has been informed

by a citizen of Southern Kentucky that three

eturned Federal soldiers, belonging to a Kentucky regiment, probably the 17th, were mordered by some rebel citizens the other day in Todd county, Ky. A notorious bushwhacker, named Green, and his two sons have been arrested by Colonel Murray at Hopkinsville for being implicated in the crime. Desperate characters are stealthily slipping back to their homes in those counties, and banding in little quads for robbery, murder, and pillage. The nion men of that section are much alarmed at the prospect before them, and apprehend scenes of bloodshed as fearful as those which are occurring in Missouri. In this state of things the Union expresses surprise at the recent orders issued by General Boyle and Captain Jones, the Provost Marshal-General of this State, which prohibit cirizens from arrest until the charges against them. together with affidavits of responsible persons sustaining the charges, are forwarded to headquarters. We think, if the Union will examine Captain Jones's circular of instructions, It will find that the order is applicable only to "citizens," and exceptions are made even in such cases where the officer preferring the charges has reason to believe the accused party would escape and the interests of the service be compromised by delay. Of conrse "notorious bush whackers" and "desperate characters banding in little squads for robbery, murder, and pillage" are not "citizens," in the contemplation of the order, but are public enemies, and should be exterminated whenever and wherever canght, The murderers who robbed and then shot Major Wileman, of the 18th Kentncky, Pendleton county, and Captain J. R. Poindexter, of the 5th Kentncky cavalry, in Southern Kentucky, who had resigned and gone home, are outlaws, and neither General Boyle nor Captain Jones ever contemplated that such as these should be embraced in their orders, which were intended to guard the rights of citizens. The Nashville Union declares that judicious men regard these orders as exceedingly ill-timed and mischievous, and that they are in their practical effect a license for guerilla depredations, as the thousands of robbers and assassins who have come back from the rebel army and taken the oath will langh to scorn the efforts made to punish them the affidavit of two or more responsible persons." All this is very groundless. The orders are justly exposed to no such dennuciation. They can be carried ont without exrosing the community to any of the apprehended evils, and they offer no opportunity "securing the worst rebels and villains in the State from the risk of punishment." We have always advocated the most speedy and stringent treatment of such outlaws, and it appears evident to us that the means of punishment will be greatly facilitated if rebel sympathizers are prevented from annoying peaceable and loyal citizens, tromping up charges under which they may be hastily assigned to a military It has been the studied effort of General Boyle to conform as far as possible to the wishes and interests of Kentucky, and we know that it was in response to repeated requests that he regulated the mode of making arrests. It has had a very beneficial influence already. It has not enabled one disloyal knave to escape, but it has redoubled the exertions of the Provost Marshals throughout the State to procure evidences which will sub-In the early part of the fight Gen. Whitaker stantiate charges of disloyalty. Previous to received a very severe and painful flesh wound the new regulations made by General Boyle, just above his hip, which unhorsed him, but persons had been arrested on suspicions which could not be authenticated before the military authorities and such arrests looked like wanton oppression, and were used as arguments by designing men against the government and to

our Southern border counties labor; we know that the guerilla of to-day is the apparently quiet citizen of to-morrow, who has taken th oath, given bonds, and professes to be a good Union man; we know that returned soldiers Steadman: "You have saved my corps." The from the rebel army, who have abjured the Confederacy, are still working for it in secret as spies, and by conveying information to the leaders of predatory bands, enable them to learn the location of the finest horses and the best stocked smoke-houses. But all such acoundrels might have been arrested and punished long ago if the Union men, who have suffered from their depredations, would give the proper information. This they not only are divinclined to do, but absolutely refuse on the ground that if they give evidence against their disloyal neighbors vengeance will be wreaked against them. Under this state of affairs neither the civil nor the military power can reach them, and this is more the fault of those who have the greatest interest Whitaker and Steadman. The bayonet charge in their prompt punishment than it is of the of Colonel Lefevere and the gallant 22d Mich- authorities. In a neighborhood suspicions igan has been described to us by those who may be confirmed by careful observations, witnessed it as splendid and unsurpassed in so that proof may he at hand when arrests are made, and Union men owe it tle of any moment in which Gen. Whitaker's to their own safety to attend to this. In brigade had been engaged; for more than a no instance of which we have heard has there year the men had served their probation in been a guerilla robbery when some of the pardrilling and marching, but on that Sunday, cipants were not personally known to the the 20th of September, they were baptized as sufferers. If these men ever returned to their homes no arrests have been made, though de tachments of troops have been stationed at all preminent points for the very purpose of maintaining order and enforcing the It is true that these roving bands ometimes disappear like dew before the rising sun. We remember to have heard of a sick officer who was taken prisoner at night by a gang of about sixty, who hurried im off. As they proceeded the members of the party dropped off one by one until a mere guard was left around him. After a ride of ten or twelve miles they dismounted for rest; the officer fell asleep, and when he awoke he was entirely alone, and he had nothing to do but to make his way back. Such things as these make the suppression of guerilla brigandage very difficult. The orders of General Boyle throw no impediments in the way of the arrest of any guilty man. We are satisfied that the orders if fairly construed would meet the approval of all judicious Union men even in the regions most inflamed by the inroads of the guerilla fiends. Let it be shown, however, that these fiends in human shape find or can find the slightest shelter under these or any other orders, and our word for it that the orders will be promptly modified to meet the exigency. General Boyle is assnredly the last man of all men to withhold any possible protection from the noble Unionists of the Border.

stir up discontent. The motives which actu-

We know all the difficulties under which

ated Gen. Boyle were most commendable.

Abolition Logic.—"Why is the negro the conal of the white man?" "Because God created them both." "On that principle a jackass is equal to a Brigadier-General. "Of course." - Sunday Mercury.

Wrong. God created the jackass it is true but Mr. Lincoln creates the Brigadier. Try a conclusion from these corrected premises and The rebel flag still floats over Fort

impler, but it floats over a mere mass of ru-

ing. And that's exactly what it floats over

federacy. rebels, after having exhausted all other means of living, can live upon revenge and hate.

They have got a splendid hearse in New Haven at a cost of \$1,400. Can the poor ride in it? Or are the charges too high?

Mug man tried him, and that was enough.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1863.

The experiment of cotton growing

the demands of the commercial world.

follows in support of this deduction:

cotton sunk to 4d it was still produced

v other product. Large supplies of cotton can therefore be

about as largely as before, for even at that price it paid the planter as well or better than

drawn from India only by excessive prices, and whenever prices return to a normal level the production will recede correspondingly. No doubt, if prices rule for several years at and above one shilling per pound for Indian cotton, a quantity may at last be drawn from that country equal to that of the Southern States, but the quality will be increasingly bad, for the short-stapled cotton of Upper India will turnish a large part of the export.

India will turnish a large part of the export

No hope whatever exists of India being able

to fill the void made by the stoppage of the Southern trade at anything like the remuner-ative prices to the spinner, and very little hope

would suitably fill the place of American

The question, therefore, is simply reduced to this: there can be nothing but rulnous loss to the cotton interests of England and the con-

icent till the trade with the Southern ports

of America is resumed, for it is perfectly evi-dent that the efforts of other countries than India to fill the place of America will prove

The author of these letters is conceded to

he well informed, but there are others in Eng-

land, perhaps no less intelligent, who dissent

rem some of the positions here taken, and

there is good reason to suspect that the pro-

ductive capacity of India is somewhat under-

Of Africa as a cotton country much less is

known; but the statistics of English import-

ations from western Africa since the com-

mencement of the war in the United States.

tend strongly to dispel any sanguine expecta-

tions that may be held of relief from that

culture, must be pronounced a signal failure.

the first six months of last year, compared

with the corresponding period in 1861, they

he more urgent demand. The evidence fur-

in his native condition, evinces no aptitude

Too much labor is required. Therefore he

prefers to trade in palm oil and the oil produc-

ing ground nut, which yield the most ready

eturns with the least effort. All this may be

changed by effort and perseverance in his bc-

Egypt affords a better promise. The cour-

try is unsurpassed in fertility, and its capacity

which may be alleviated in process of time

imparted, a mannfacturer of agricultural im-

large prices a greatly increased production ha

of irrigation, the maximum result has been

facilities for irrigation and the amo

t least for many years equally unavailing.

being able to provide a quality that

drawn from India only by excessive

nterest, and excited the greatest expectations

abroard appears to have proved a failure. The OUR CHICKAMAUGA LETTES .- Our co: New York Jonnal of Commerce very satispendent "Quill," whose long account of factorily exhibits this result in an article tattle of Chickamauga appears on our is at briefly noticing the experiment in its severa branches. Menaced with the extinction of the rage this morning, delayed writing his letter for a week to insure correctness in all its de-American cotton trade, Europeans have put tails, and the casualties of interrupted travel forth their utmost exertions to fill the hiatus have detained it ten or twelve days on its from other sonrces of supply, and it is only road. It is a graphic description of the three within a very recent date that positive condays' terrible conflicts, and we have the asclusions have been arrived at in regard to the productive capacities of other parts of the surance of several field officers who participated in the series of battles that the portions world. The one great fact which must now of the letter which refer to the events coming be regarded as definitely settled, after protracted investigation and thorough experiunder their own observation are remarkabl ments, is, that the United States are desfor their fidelity. We have no doubt that it tined in future years, as heretofore, only in a is the most correct as it certainly is the most more arbitrary sense, to rule in the cotton interesting communication which has yet anpeared in reference to the effort of the rebels markets of Europe, as holding the pre-emito crush the Army of the Cumberland. Any nence in comparison with any rival that cau reader may take a published plan of the field, be brought into the field. Admitting the and follow every movement of the hostile trnth of this, its commercial and political earings are obvious. British India, the West armies, and clearly comprehend where any one division or corps was at almost any speci-India Islands, Egypt, Turkey, all In succesfied hour during the whole of that storm of sions have been put to trial, and (with a single ron sleet which hurtled along the Villey of important exception, to be hereafter noted) the Chickamanga. Our correspondent's opprove nnequal to the present emergency ccasioned by civil war in America, and portunities for obtaining official information, and his powers of delineation, combine to afford no assurance of ever being adequate to render his letters as valuable as they are in-India, above all others, is the country which teresting. has been looked to with the most profound The order from Adjutant-General

Boyle, issued under the direction of Governor and of the capacity of India we fortunately Bramlette, to which we made a brief referhave thorough information, given in a series ence yesterday, is one of the most important of letters from Bombay, written in the spring documents that ever emanated from the Exof the present year by Samuel Smith, who ecntive of Kentucky. While it snggests the visited the East expressly to acquaint himself only feasible mode of exterminating the with the subject. From the pamphlet in which guerilla bandits, it administers a deserved rethese letters have been gathered, we learn that bake to that "apathetic indifference" with the sanguine views entertained in regard to which the destruction of life and property has India have been sadly damped by the expeteen viewed. We regard it more in the light rience of the last two years. Here is a country of criminal neglect, and it is therefore a matontaining 180,000,000 of people and an area ter of rejoicing to as that the Governor will half the size of Europe, over most of which adopt compulsory measures to ensure the cotton can be grown, yet the obstacles to sucsafety of the State, if our citizens do not cessful culture are serious, if not insnrmountpremptly organize the State Guard under the able. The custom of centuries has been for provisions of the amended law. The State each locality to raise its own supplies of food, Guard thus organized will be the proper police and any material deficienty is followed by force of the State, under the protection of such terrible scenes of starvation, that the nawhich the civil law can resume its functions tives turn their attention from food crops into and its edicts be enforced. Brigadier General other channels with great reluctance. Then J. T. Boyle has on all occasions aided the civil there is a total want of enterprise; and, above anthorities when called upon, but the State all, the system of cultivation is so tedious and of Kentucky owes it to her own dignity to slovenly, the yield does not average more than devise means for self-protection. When com-60 to 80 pounds per acre, against 200 to 400 in plaints are made against General Boyle as the United States. The general conclusion commander of the District of Kentneky, it arrived at by Mr. Smith is that India is not should be remembered that he acts under orable as a cotton growing country to supply the ders and instructions from his superior officers. place of the Southern States. We extract as On the 15th of August of last year, he received what might have been regarded as a The reasons upon which this opinion is ounded may be recapitulated in brief. The outton produced in India is essentially much nferior to that grown in America. This incensure from President Lincoln in a letter from the Secretary of War telling him to execate all arrests with cantion, as complaints fetiority is not the consequence of defective culture and bad seed, but is in the main an inertiable consequence of defective climate and soil. The indigenous cotton of India is the had reached Washington from this District, and on the 15th of September following. Gen. Boyle received another order from the Secretary of War prohibiting him from making natural product of the country, and cannot be uperseded or materially altered by human ontrivance. It may no doubt be better pre-ared, and come to England in much better any arrests except by order of the Governor, and sssigning as a reason that Kentucky then 'had a loyal Governor." Thus it will be rendition, but even this improvement must be very gradual, and when it is accomplished the marked that the course of action assumed ndian staple will still be radically interior to by Gen. Boyle had been rebuked, modified, the American.

Moreover the yield of cotton in India is far smaller than in America. Nor is there much chance of increasing the yield per acre in India materially. The native system of cultivation is slovenly, but it is as well adapted to the soil as any that Europeans have introduced, and whether this be so or not, it is the only system that is practicable on any large and finally annulled completely at a period in the history of the rebellion when Kentucky was most exposed to danger and was actually invaded. Gen. Nelson had suffered his repulse in Madison county, between Lexington and Richmond; the Legislature of the State only system that is practicable on any large scale, and the system that is certain to be purhad been driven from its capitol, and was in session in our city; Beriah Magoffin had for many years to come. vacated the Executive chair in favor of "a in relation to other articles of produce is much greater than in America. When American cotton used to rule at 6d per lb it was a profitlevel Governor" in the person of Senator Rebinson, Speaker of the Senate; Bragg was owrrunning the State; rebel sympathizers able crop to the Southern planter, but when Indian cotton was at 41/2d, its proper relative price, it paid the Indian peasant wretchedly were violent and jubilant in their insurrectionary conduct and language; Buell'aline ll, and was only grown in a few districts, as Infrequent rotation crop, leaving but a of supplies had been cut and destroyed; and nothing seemed left to Kentucky but the resolow that price the tendency was rapid lute and indomitable determination of her people to resist the invaders to the last, while gloom ly to extinguish the export trade; but if A mer

ing General Boyle from making arrests except npon the order of our loyal Governor, are still in force and unmodified. It is, therefore, a source of congratulation that Gov. Bramlette has taken the initiatory steps to enforce the laws and restore quiet by the civil arm of the State, aided by its militia as a national police. The United States forces are not the State police, and, as we are naturally jealous of the interference of the military with the civil powers, we should regard the determination of Gen. Boyle, as expressed in his more recent orders, the most assuring evidence that the soldiers of the Federal Government will not interfere with the State authorities. There are some grades of crime over which the military commander, we presume, bas necessarily exclusive jurisdiction, such as the arrest of all guerillas and armed rebels, and all returned soldiers who have served in the Confederate army. There are other grades of disloyalty which could be acted upon by the courts without prejudice to the public safety, as the law's delay would not strengthen the rebellion, and in these grades we include all sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy or the Provisional Government of Kentucky, all domestic rebels. all who have harbored returned rebel soldiers or guerillas, all who express open sympathy with the rebellion and with those who are in arms against the United States Government. quarter. Africa thus far, in regard to cotton These last classes might be left to the civil tribunals whenever the action of these tri-Although the importations were doubled in bunals can be enforced, and this can be done as soon as the State Guard is organized in compliance with the enggestion of Governor have again diminished to their tormer amount Bramlette, for in the worst insurrectionary (only 625 cwt, for the present year), despite districts, if the State militia should prove innished goes to show that cotton thrives in A !sufficient for the purpose, the loval Governor has still the right to order the United States rica well enough, but that hitherto the negro, Brigadier-General Boyle to make all necessafor its cultivation and preparation for market. If arrests, and then the military code will onsign offenders to prison or to transportation beyond the Federal lines. Thus the Executive power of Kentncky and the military authority of the United States can work concurrently and with the very best results, and this we are confident is the earnest desire both of Governor Bramlette and Gen. Boyle. who are both native Kentuckians, and were among the first to take up arms for the de-

and the apprehension of disaster brooded over

all non-combatants with the most depressing

Since that period a year has elap

infinences.

or growing cotton of a quality far superior fence and protection of their State. to that of India, seems limited only by the We might here leave the subject, but we cannot dismiss it without imploring those labor at command. In regard to both these who are now advocating the most stringent equisites, there is serious embarrassment, measures, and clamoring for the most sweeping and indiscriminate arrests, to leave these The enterprise of the people and especially matters to the two sterling patriots who repthat of the present Viceroy, directed by an resent the State and the Federal governments. intelligent mind, promise the most hopeful re-It cannot but gratify every loyal man to know sults. Even New York feels the stimplus thus that the loyalty of Kentncky is fully recognized at Washington, that the power of arrest plements in that city having sent by special has been left entirely with our Governor, and order no less than fifty or sixty cotton gins and that the military commander has been notified some 500 plonghs, since last spring, to the land to held himself subject to his orders and to of the old Pharaohs. Under the incentive of nforce them. This arrangement will most effectually put an end to guerilla raids and been realized, so that a crop next year equal being the scoundrels who perpetrate them to to 350,000 bales of American is anticipated. condign punishment. But if a vindictive But till much larger amounts of capital ara spirit is permitted to usurp the place of retribinvested in canals and machinery for purposes utive justice, it will but enkindle implacable resentment which will deluge our border counobtained. Mr. Samuel Smith, who recently ties in blood, and bring the worst horrors of made a visit to some of the interior cotton marts, asserts that the average yield of cotton civil war home to onr very doors. We must trust those to whom the public safety has been per acre is 300 to 400 pounds-considerably entrusted, and we must consider the many above the average of American; so that, tadifficulties they have had to contend with and king quantity and quality together, the prothe many they must still encounter. Gov. duce of cotton in Egypt is six or eight fold Bramlette has resolved that the State shall be more valuable than that of India. Hitherto the growth of cotton has been confined to freed from murderous guerillas, though every arm be required to aid in their lower Egypt, but now it is extended to the destruction, and General Boyle, had he the troops at his disposal, would exterminate them with as little compunction as he would nests The proprietor of the Pewter Mug. a rowdy coffee-house in New York, denounced of hissing vipers. With an organization of the State Guard, the determination and the a one-legged soldier as a bastard, knocked him wishes of both could be carried ont and realdown, and attempted to stamp on him. The ized, for then they can act conjointly and frusone-legged man shot the ruffian, and he shouldn't even be tried for it. The Pewter trate the rebel boast that they intend to winter their armies in Tennessee and Kentucky. Instead of complaining of what cannot be

immediately cured, let every friend to the

as many of the Militia of the Reserve as can be spared from the most necessary pursults of industry: let them, in compliance with the Governor's request, send on to him the names of reliable men to be commissioned as field officers, and select those names for sterling integrity and devoted patriotism and not on account of political affinities. This will aid irstead of embarrassing our chief magistrate-"our loval Governor," thank Heavenand when he has occasion to commence his work of extermination he can rely on the cooperation of Gen. Boyle as the representative of the Federal Government.

THE WAR.—The Rev. John Gilbert, of Clay county, Ky., writes to a friend in this city, giving a curious theory with regard to the du-ration of the present war. In his letter he

says:
"During the revolutionary war corn blades had seen points to them, that is, the blade grew in such a manner as to have seven dis-tinct points or ends corresponding with the sharp point of the blade. These seven points indicated the duration of the revolut war. Now there are but three separate and distinct points to many of the blades, and this indicates very clearly, to my mind, that the dnration of the present war will be three years—
the joints of the blades representing years."
We do not know what there may be in this
sign. Three pointed blades have been found
in our city, and we harn that such is the case
in Clay county, and other localities where ob-

servations have been made. Our readers may test the theory for themselves.

Mr. Gilbert was and hundred years old last
March, of fine intelligence, very high character, of fine memory, and in every respect per-fectly reliable. He is as correct in his recoltion and statement of facts, within his owledge, as any man in the country. Several blades of corn have been shown us with but three points to each, and we have no doubt that many samples of the kind may be

found in every field .- Frankfort Co

We very cheerfully give place in our colnmns to this agreeable piece of divination, but we warn the rebels not to infer that we catch at the points of corn blades because we look npon onr cause as a drowning one. By no manner of means. We catch at these points because not unfrequently even such immaterial parts of immature straws show which way the wind of fate is blowing. And, again, we warn the rebels not to take any comfort from the fact that the venerable divine who is the author of this divination accidentally omits to state explicitly whether the war will end with a united or a divided country. This omission contains no "flatterirg unction" for their lacerated and despair ing souls. The omission is only formal, the theory itself settling this question. As the validity of the divination is founded on the instance of the Revolutionary War, which ended favorably for the unity and glory of our country, the present war must of course end likewise, if it ends pursuant to the divination at all. It would never do in the world to allow the points of the corn blades to govern in respect to time and not in respect to consequence, when the same in stance furnishes the warrant for the conclusion in both particulars alike. That would be nnt hilosophical in the extreme. It would set at defiance all the rules of induction. It would be enough to put the shade of Bacon to the blush. Nay, it would set at defiance the fur dsmental canon of deduction, putting to the blush the shades of all the masters of philosophy from Aristotle down to Sir William Hamilton. No, no, the theory, if not perfectly sound, is at least perfectly loyal. It is rebel-proof. The rebels will find in its pro phetic maize no spark of comfort. The truth is corn, from the flower of its kernels to the points of its blades, is terribly against the rebels. If they depend on that most excellent cereal grain, their souls and bodies must

Commissioner Mason bas leit London and gone to Paris, and the London Times looks npon his absence as a great "relief." What will Jeff Davis and the Confederates say to this? We don't believe Mason will meet any more success in France than has attended his mission in England. Louis Napoleon is not the man to pursue a policy from which England dissents; and besides this, the day. He has made a blunder in permitting a Polish manifesto to be printed in his official organ, as it is a virtual recognition of Poland as a belligerent power. This insult to the Czar will greatly increase the probabilities of an European war, in which case we shall have no fears of foreign intervention, for the

famish together.

rotten dynasties of the Old World will have their own work to do in upholding their tot tering fabrica. In one of the border counties of Missouri, Jason Locke, a boy of fifteen, aided by his mother, is said to have killed two guerillas attempting to enter the house. They are

Locke and dam No. 1. lt is stated that a man can live in Japan upon two cents a day. But is life in Japan worth two cents a day?

So much ghost as they are now have ng upon the stage everywhere is but the

ghost of the drama. CANDID AND PATRIOTIC.—The following extract from a letter of a private gentleman of New York, of great intelligence and worth, but taking little share in party politics, was written in reply to a letter from an estecmed

friend in Washington in relation to the polit-

ical questions of the day, and is published in

the National Intelligencer. The patriotic

spirit and enlighted views of the extract will commend it to all dispassionate readers: The rebellion must soon come to a close but the wisdom, patriotism, and energy of all classes will be severely tried to maintain the status of the checks and balances of the Con-stitution, without which all will be lost which freemen regard worth preserving in a Re-

noblic.

Your letter is worthy of the best days of our nation, and its conservative tone and practical suggestions cannot fail to find a response everywhere. The sentiments you express are catholic and do not belong to any press are catholic and do not belong to any party. God knows (Democrat as I am of the most uncompromising cast) I should be glad if the Republican party would by adopting them ever perpetuate their power. But I fear that with the exception of Mr. and a few more (very few) of that party they will not be able to withstand the terrible pressure of their radical element.

I fear that we are entering into a contest with radicalism, and that the love of power will produce a dangerous element when a ided to the combinatele material already inciting fanaticism. The conservative element is al-ways less active than radicalism, and the ways less active than radicalism, and the wicked rebellion, for obvious reasons, preduces greater disparity in their relative power with the masses. Good men, fearing to encourage anything like an approach to sympathy with rebels, go to the opposite extreme for measures really tending to protract the power of the rebel leaders, and hence the loyal sentiment in the Border States has been greatly impaired; while the lowe of the Union is crushed out altogether in secession States. crushed out altogether in secession States. The struggle will soon be, I fear, whether the South will be permitted to return or not, and whether our Government shall be a centralized one like that of France, or whether we shall continue the glorious form initiated by Washington and illustrated by Webster, Clay, Wright, and hosts of worthies of both parties,

whose patriotism and wisdom still illuminate the dark horizon of our country. No American can visit Enrope, as a friend recently returned from abroad tells me, withoutcoming home more impressed than ever with the value of our glorious heritage, and with horror in the contemplation of secession, abolition, and every other form of wicked heresy against that almost divine instrument, our Constitution; and it almost makes my blood boil with indignation when I hear the flippant or designing remarks of men in pow-

It is an instructive fact that the rebellion It is an instrictive fact that the receilion has received its most potent blows ninder the constitutional power of the Government, and in no case has a departure from the Constitution had any other effect than to divide the loyal sentiment of the North and to prevent an expression of loyal sentiment at the South.

General Crook, commading a brigade cavalry 12 miles beyond Franklin, on yesterday afternoon came up with a portion of Whatton's rebel cavalry. Sharp fighting ensued, the result of which was 135 rebels killed and wounded, 300 prisoner, and 4 pieces of cannon captured. The rebels are in full retreat. on captured. The received are in this retreat. Our force is pursaing. No casualties to the Federals are reported. The telegraph has been working to Chattanooga since yesterday. The railroad, it is reported, will be in running order to morrow to Bridgeport. No rebel prisages are confined by the research of the researc country in all the counties of the State go to ners are confined here, except McCann and work and organize the Enrolled Militia and | 30 of his men.

repondence of the Louisville Journal. THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 27. In delaying thus to furnish you an account of the three days' bloody struggle on the Georgia border, if I have failed to meet the demands of the anxions public for details, I bave at least the satisfaction to know, that what statements I make, will not fall of con-firmation by those whose opportunities for ob-servation on the field, render them competent servation on the field, render them competent to judge of their correctness. Hastily prepared accounts are usually so ladenad with inaccuracies, that I much prefer to rest under the imputation of tardiness, to committing such errors as will reflect in the least discredit on any portion of the brave troops who straggled so mantully and persistently against overwhelming foes, or detract an lota from the credit due the officers who led them. There was such an inexplicable mingling of troops without regard to their proper position in the line, divisions being detached from corps, brigades from divisions, and even regiments from brigades, that the true story of the battle will be found alone in the aggregate biegraphies of the several regiments. the battle will be found alone in the aggregate biegraphies of the several regiments. With the view of avoiding as much as possible ary misetatements, however trivial, that may weigh in the general estimate of the character and services of the several commands, I have carefully prepared my notes from conversations with corps and division commanders, regimental and company officers, and from personal observations on the field.

Chattenooga taken, Crittenden, leaving Wagner's brigade of Wood's division to occu-Wagner's Origade of Wood's division to occu-py the works at that place, with Van Cleve, Palmer, and the remaining two brigades of Wood's division, pushed vigorously forward in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. The General calculating too implicitly on the defection existing in the rebel ranks, and impressed with the conviction that Bragg would not make a stand this side of Rome or Atlants, ordered McCook on a forced march to Alpine, with a view of intercepting one of the retreating col-nums, and of capturing large numbers of

stragglers.
Thomas, who lay in the valley near Trenhickamauga valley, pass the montain into hickamauga valley, pass the gaps at Pigeon idge, and join Crittenden on the main road-ading to La Fayette. Descending from Mis-on Ridge through Cooper's Gap Into McLa lore's Cove, he rested his corps, while Negley was ordered to reconnoitre in the direc-tion of Pigeon Ridge, and, if possible, dash shead and secure the Central Gap. Dug Gap was accordingly assailed by General Negley, who, after a determined effort, in which he quite a number of his men, was forced to iraw. It was evident that the defiles were all in possession of the enemy, and that he was determined not to yield them until

verpowered.

Crittenden, finding Bragg's retreat arrested y the arrival of large reinforcements from obuston at Mobile and Lee in Virginia, and quainted with Negley's failure to occupy he pass at Pigeon Ridge, retired his corps to ne west side of Chickamanga creek; resting is left near Gordon's Mills, and the right on the read heading. the road leading from Crawfish Springs through Catlett's Gap to Lafayette. Rey-nolds, holding Thomes's left, established his headquerters on the 16th at Pond Spring, and on the 17th was notified that Wood, holding the right of Crittenden, was distant only two es to the left.

Wilder's mounted infantry, after a fa-guing detonr by way of Ringgold through a difficult and unknown region, opposed by ea-emies that awarmed upon him from every quarter, bent on the capture of his entire com-mand, arrived on the 15th and took position on Reynolds's front, advanced in the direction

Pigeon Ridge.
On the 16th, McCook arrived at Department On the lots, accoor arrives as Dapardment, eadquarters, and reported his corps, after a ong, wearisome march, over a rugged, mountinous country, closing up on the right of homas. Gen. Rosecrans, who left Chattaloggs on the 15th and established his headquarters temporarily with Gen. Thomas in BlcLa More's Cove, on the 16th ordered his trains forward and pitched tents on the 17th at Crawfish Springs, near Gen. Crittenden's centre. The reports of scouts and the observations of the signal corps, a department that has elicited the warmest expressions of satisfaction from the commanding General for vigilance and industry, concurred in representing that large bodies of rebel troops were senting that large bodies of rebel troop; were moving toward our left. Our cavalry, which had accompanied the expedition to Alpine, reported, and were disposed on either flank. The left was the key of the positiou, and, to guard and protect it, Wilder with his mounted infantry, and the dashing Minty, with a brigade of cavalry, were entrusted with the duty.

On the evening of the 17th, Wilder arrived to Gorden's Mills and soon received his orders or reconnoitre on the following day in the irection of Chickamanga. The enemy, with is accustomed shrewdness, during the night of the 17th pushed through Catlett's Gap a eavy force of cavalry, which to divert attended the real point of attack deads at tion from the real point of attack, dashed at daybreak through Crittenden's picket lines advanced and menaced Reynolds, and covered enaced Reynol mployed our vigilance with menacing evo ntions in the valley, within full view of one ve our vigilant leader, as the events of the

On the morning of the 13th, Wilder had on the morning of the 18th, while has a til-lery—Capt. Lelly's 19th Indiana battery—and disposed his troops to command "Alexander's Bridge." Minty, obliquing to the left, took position to command a ford some two miles above. Shortly after noon the rebel infantr above. Shortly after noon the rebel infantry appeared on the opposite bank, and was greeted by a simultaneous discharge of masketry and artillery that compelled a temporary retirement. The firing had scarcely lulled at the bridge when successive voileys to the left announced a brisk engagement at the ford guarded by Minty's Cavalry. Wilder was not lorg in suspense. The enemy had not abandoned the design of possessing the bridge that day, and in a few minntes advanced in double lines, raked from right to left by withering lines, raked from right to left by withering volleys from two thousand "Spencer Riffes", and a superb battery that beiched forth an incessant storm of grape and shell.

The fighting had continued but a short time when Mirty, hard pressed by forces largely su-perior to his own, called on Wilder tor rein-forcements. One section of the battery and two regiments (the 72d Indiana and 93th Ittincis) were despatched to his assistance. arrival of these forces steadied our line and checked the enemy temporarily, but, throw-ing forward fresh troops, and employing a battery to cover his advance, the enemy was again pressing forward, with terrific cheers, determined to pass the stream at every hazard. Wilder was soon shaken, and Minty, over powered, began slowly to retire. Our artillerry was secured, and now and then poured into the pursuing for a destructive fire, that thinned his ranks but did not retard his progress. Wilder, fighting tenacionally, held the west end of the bridge until rebel feet were on the end of the bridge until rebel feet were on the planks at the opposite extremity, when a torpedo blew up the frail object of contention, and, under a galling fire that cost him many a gallant fellow, withdrew his brigade in the direction of our main line. The enemy, finshed with success and parting for a new encounter, threw over his eager troops and burried after. Our withdrawal was no retreat, and the reappearance of the enemy in intentit was the signal for a volley that for horner his ranks and cooled his ardor. The inreuit was the signal for a volley that fore through his ranks and cooled his ardor. The retel artillery was excellently handled on this occasion, and to the telling accuracy of aim that marked its use is chargeable a heavy loss of men. Lient. Drury, ordnance officer on Col. Wilder's staff, lost a foot during the cannonading by the ricochetting of a shell. His conduct on this occasion, as on all others where dangers were to be braved in the discharge of duty, was all that his commanding efficer could have desired.

charge of duty, was all that his commanding officer could have desired.

The two brigades of Minty and Wilder co-ceperating, opposed all the resistance compatible with the vast disparity of forces, and disparing over foot of relinquished ground with a determination that could not be outlone, retired leiturely to the main line. Night was fast approaching, and the firing that had kept the hills alive with echoes and the whole army on the qui rice for five long hours subsided. The sun had long since set, and the cheerful camp-fires were shooting their rays through the gathering darkness, when a few desultory shots far to the front warned our lines that the presumptuous enemy was still confronting us and greedy to secure more ground. In a twinkling the troops were under arms and on and greedy to secure more ground. In a twinkling the troops were under arms and on the more to meet the foe. A roll of musketry foated up from the valley, another and another followed in quick succession, and the intermingling cheers of the combatant's anonnec the re-opening of the bloody work. The thickening darkness did not mark its cessation, but these frantic combatants that sleep could not court when a foe opposed, rained upon each other the deadly bullet through the gloom of night. Prisoners captured in the morning were free to confess that Bragg had been reinforced by Brecklinidge and two additional brigades from Mobile; portions of Longstreet's and Ewell's corps from Virginia; and a large body of militia from the State of Georgia. They were cheerful and even exultant at the prospect of a battle, feeling that here the Army of the Cumberland, proud of its escutcheon and confident in its strength, opposed by the flower of Southern soldiery, would receive its coup de grace.

opposed by the flower of Southern soldiery, wonld receive its coup de grace.

Southern papers have been received, wherein the Editors exulted over the arrival of such reinforcements, aided by the militle of the State if it did its duty, as would seenre the speedy overthrow of the "audacious Rosserans." The people, they represented, were rallying as one man to the defence of their borders, and crowding the stations entreating to be carried forward to the seens of the cono be carried forward to the scene of the fict. This accumulation of evidence was enough to convince the most skeptical, if any doubted, that Bragg had determined to offer battle. The General felt that the sun of the coming day would set upon a bloody field, and every precaution possible was taken to scure the victory to ns.

The disclosures already made in regard to the enemy's designs, pointed manifestly to a desperate effort to turn our left, secure the

roads leading to Chattanooga, hurl upon the choice troops of the Confederacy, complete the work of annihilation. The tective was equal to the schemer, and durithe night Thomas was ordered to the killed the night was unsually cold, and hudd about the cheerful camp-fires that marked circle of tents at headquarters, knots of a ons officers were discussing the prob-cerents that would transpire before the set-of another run. Telegraphic communica-bad not yet been established, though the r and not yet been established, though the trennous efforts on the part of Cap'ain exer had been put forth to complete the line Duzer had been put forth to complete the line. A battle was unavoidable on the coming day, and telegraphic communication with our reserves at Rossville was a necessity that could not be ignored. At midnight this tireless manager of the official lightans, set out to recommence the work. As daylight broke on the chilly morning of the 19th, tents at head-quarters were struck, the wagons packed, and the General and staff tarried about the smouldering fires to await the opening of the mouldering fires to await the opening of the

roed was one tortuons stream of so liery, the rear of Thomas's corps moving to its new position on the left. The tread of the rounn had scarcely died away when the eace up had servery tred away when the en-emy's artillery opened on the right. Heavy detonations, that reused the dull rumbling echces of the hills, were followed quickly by the fierce, sharp rattle of small arms in the same direction. The General selt no appro-hension for the right. This was the enemy's ension for the right. This was the mine was on o follow on the left. Just as the chief and its staff were leaving for the field, Hollington of the the telegrapher, reports the completion of the line, and a despatch goes forward to Wash-ington announcing the nearness of the strug-gle. An official of high standing suggests, that, with the present disposition of forces, defeat to us is impossible; and that, unless the nemy is routed, nothing in military science

evemy is routed, nothing in military science will justify the failure.

The firing on the right continues, but is confined to artillery, save a few scattering volleys from light-skirmishing bodies, and the rattle of small arms inclines to the left. About 9 o'clock several heavy volleys of musketry break forth on the left, and roll along the line like the van breese of a hurricane. Returning from a visit to the right, where I found the troops in readiness to move further to the ing from a visit to the right, where I found the troops in readiness to move further to the left, I found beadquarters at a log dwelling, known as the Widow Gienn's, on the right of the Crawfish road, facing northward. The road at this point, undulating and winding like the coils of a serpent, creeps along the base of the main ridge, and two miles further np steals suddenly through a narrow gorge into Lcokout Valley. The ground on the right of the road near the Widow Gienn's rises rather prominently, but declines gently from that point into a great clearing, almost a third of a mile in width. This second prominene grows rapidly as it follows the road, and attaining to a height by no means bold a mile to the north, obliquing to the right, joins the weeded ridges to the northeast in the direction of Gen. Thomas's battle line. From the lower extremity of the vast clearing from the lower extremity of the vast clearing have referred to stretches eastward the val-ey of the Chickamanga, where rested our

entre and right.

A resident of that country informed me that A resident of that country informed me that the stream is indebted for its name to an Indian tribe that dwell upon its banks for many years. White traders carried the small-pox among the Indians, who, unable to discover a remedy, and terribly decimated by its attacks, attributed the disease to the water, and denominated the stream "Chickamauga," or the "River of Death." Extending from the lower edge of the open tract 1 have referred to, and penetrating the dense forest to the distance of a quarter of a mile, is a narrow corn field. This is the only opening that disclosed any portion of our line of battle.

Our extreme left, under Thomas, was posted on a modest embnence to the east of, and cov-

Our extreme left, under Thomas, was posted on a modest embence to the east of, and covering the Rossville road, and about three miles from that place. From this point, General Thomas's line bore southwesterly; his right—Brannon's division—being near to, and parallel with the Rossville road. The position was selected by Gen. Thomas himself, and his troops, Johnson's division of McCook's—667.9 having been sent to him early in the morning, Negley being at this time on the right with McCook, were disposed in the following order: Baird, Johnson, Reynolds, and Brannan. Palmer's division—Gen. Crittenden's left—lay some distance to the right of Brannan, leaving a dangerous laterval that was not supplied while he retained that position in the line. Palmer was closed up on Van Cleve, line. Palmer was closed up on Van Cleve, whose line of battle crossed the lower extremity of the narrow corn-field, looking from the widow Glenn's eastward. Wood had been left to guard the ford at the mill, and the long interval between Van Cleve and Wood was held by Wilder's mounted Infantry. McCook moving np with his corps, stood in readiness on the road, anxiously awaiting orders.

At nine o'clock en the morning of the 19th Col. Gross was ordered forward by Gen. Crit-tenden on a reconnoiseance, and simultaneousy a reconucitring party was thrown forward from Thomas with instructions to feel the anamy and invite his fire. A short time only had clapsed when the rapid discharges of musketry on the front told us that the fee was watchful ard in readiness to engage us. Soon after a quick, sharp rattle on the left rang through the woods and announced that Thomas was sparring lightly with the enemy on his front. Col. Goss made the first pass on the centre. Thomas had felt the enemy on his front, and Thomas had felt the enemy on his front, and the forces on reconnoisance retired before the foe, who, accepting the challenge, moved forward in splendid style to grapple. At 22 minutes before it o'clock the rebel line appeared, moving steadily forward, and was salued with a withering rein of bullets and a storm of missiles from the artillery. A terrific cheer rose from the rebel right, and caught up by each successive regiment along his line, rarg loud and clear above the thunders of the artillery and the ceaseless roar of macketry.

musketry.

The rebel troops, drawn up in four lines, opposed a mass against which the nuremitting hail of missiles from our left could not avail, and Thomas calls for reinforcements. Palmer and Thomas calls for reinforcements. Palmer is despatched to his assistance, and enters the line on the left of Reynolds. Immediately following the dash on Thomas, before whose front the enemy recoiled with heavy loss Buckner, strengthened by two choice brigades from Johnston, essays to break our right and centre. His troops, with frantic cheers, advance in three lines, and dashing forward meet a volley of bullets that cools their ardor, and and a their receiling to the rest. Canada has sends them recling to the rear. Canght by the second line they again press forward, and again voiley after volley mosy them down. Palmer, withdrawn from Van Cleve's left, leaves unguarded a gap in our lines, which, occupied by the enemy, would compel Van Cleve's retirement. Palmer's movement to the left was not, I have been informed, communicated to Van Cleve, who, in the absence of preper notification, continues to hold his old battle line. Those who know the facts old battle line. Those who know the facts may dispense the censure, but personally not cognizant of the dereliction, I have only to remark that at this juncture an oversight or disobedience on the part of some one cost this division numbers of brave men, and came near resulting in its discomfune and total rout. The enemy perceiving the advantage offered in gaining the position vacated by Palmer, charged forward with terrific cheers, and his turnultuous legions were soon awaying con-

charged forward with terrific cheers, and his tumultuous legions were soon swarming on Van Cleve's flanks.

The situation was precarious, and through the smoke of battle that floated in the forest and wreathed above the tree tops, an aid to General Van Cleve, Lieutenant Carter Harrison—galloped to the rear and asked for reiaforcements. The eaemy was at bay, but the gallant men of the division were melting away before the rain of bullets from their foos like anow before the sun. The impending like mow before the sun. The impending peril called for a sacrifice, and not in vain. But a few moments of nr flinching firmness, soor would arrive and all would be well. The division, caught between an enfillading firm of mucketry, and torn by a storm of bullets in the front, was crambling rapidly away, the first indications of a disposition to bre Captain Murdock, a young man of exal intellect and enviable gallantry, detected symptom and applied the remedy. became restless under a decimating fire falargely superior numbers, and to sustain a critical of such a character, appeared but the saw, fice of lives to pride. A dash was needed to in cite fresh order and afford relief in action u exciting. The thought was well concei-and he who proposed possessed the darin execute. During the progress of the ba-up to this time, Murdock had been up to this time, Murdock had been of served anxiously riding the lines, noting and reporting the conduct of the troops, cheerful as the fight went well, and ng locmy as the men began to faiter. Now was that the excellencies of his character of played themselves in all their brilliancy, charge was the remedy, and, as Murdodsshed bravely ahead with uplifted sword and head uncovered, every man who saw that face all glowing with ardent enthusiasm as healied on the men to follow, canght new in spiration and felt new hope. A loud, defined the property of the same of the there rings above the rattle of arms; every bayonet in a moment is at a charge; the line moves slowly at first, now hurries, and now breaking into a run, the enemy fatters, recedes, halts, and delivers his fire, and then flees in the wildest confusion to the cover of the cover Rallying quickly to their colors the rebels

advance again, strengthened by a new line, and outnumbering our gallant fellows in possion of the field, compel them to retire, though they bear away the body of the intrepid youth who led the charge. He is not dead. He lives to hear the plandits of his General and his fellows, but the shaft was a death dealing one, and ere the battle shall be his spirit will have taken its flight to world.

The object aimed at was accomplia as our line receded, volley after vi-quick succession on the right, accor-

enemy's gune.
At five minutes past two, Colonel :
Chief of Artillery, galloped across the ing below headquarters, followed by

ed before the Aid returns, but Captain of the 19th Indiana battery, plies his till with unflagging industry, and the my is held at bay. ar to the left of Wilder, in an interval, omie's famous battery of six splendid This was wrenched from us in a and now the enemy, reassured, again orward. Sheridan is near at hand, with colors gayly streaming, with a ejetic sweep forms his troops in line, and, leading the column, has soon ed in retieving the falting fortunes of r. Among the truly brave men whom or could not move from daty, and who n honorable battle, the name of none is conspicuous than that of Lient Van commanding the Loomis hattery. His , by the close proximity of the enemy, necless to do him harm. Commanding en to stand to the guns, and imitate hi ple, he plunged forward with his sabre slied it vigorously among his fora, unit chilled the arm that wielded it. Brave ch as his is worthy of the highest praise such as his is worthy of the highest praise, unlated, it will crown our arms with vice-and add to the lustre of our historic page, the firing had lulled on the left, occasioned states by a desire on the part of the enemy learn the result of his dash against our right itre. At twenty minutes before ti ock heavy firing was again heard on the and directly after, broke again with re-ed violence on the right. The troops, reed violence on the right. The troops, rened by a breathing spell, reopen the bloody
it with a zeal and energy that threatens to
ibilate one or the other. Both stand firmly
neir lines and pour in their fire. A half
of painful suppense, and the sound of
ketry growing nearer and nearer, warns
hat our troops are falling back. Shells
z and hurtle about headquarters, drop
he field below, and an occasional ancy
stle from a wagrant brillet tells us that the
my is driving us from the woods. The
y is true, for presently a stream of stragis true, for presently a stream of strag-issues from the forest, and, heading to-lus, carry tidings of disaster ou their very tenances. "They are cowardly shirks," asks an officer, "framing an excuse for ing the field;" but I noticed that almost ing the field;" but I noticed that almost y man was besmeared with blood, and I gazed anxionsly toward the forest. Every ey ecemed to heighten my excited pulse, the Insty cheers of the advancing enemy louder and clearer on the sulpharons air, said arrives, and tells us that reinforcets must be hurried up, or the centre is. A stir is visible in the group of expressioning near, sinds are mounted.

directly after the field below is appled by thousands of harrying, bearing fresh offerings to the altar of s. Artillery gallops with thrilling switts to the field. Negley files his division the bedguarters, and is soon botly ongaged an Cieve lett. Negley entered the fight fresh butter before four octock. At five firing had almost ceased an occasional it would whistle by, but the mattery was et. We held the lines we occup of at the ning of the contest, mave a small open or relinquished by Van Cleve, who resisted he supprising firmness the intrepid phalests of the eager Sonthrons. Thomas, like took, had withstood the thundering masses that the day of the safe of stalwart heroes. Reynolds, It has no said, gave way. I have heard General mass land the conduct of that man, and, with the first harm filester and the conduct of that man, and, with the filester of the targeting the same land the conduct of that man, and, with the filester of the targeting the conduct of the target of the tar mas laud the conduct of that man, and, ibe to the unflinching gallantry of his more than an equal share of the undy-glory achieved by the left in this memorastruggle. From the opening of the let oits close, Reynolds's eye never dered from the front. His voice was dealong the library constraints. along the line, encouraging the search and imploring firmness. Broken mands came to him, he rallied and med them to the fight, watching and ting their every movement. Next to man, Reynolds stands forth the most ope at Stone River. This was green in the mory of his men, and when the command me to fix bayonets for a charge, the word nt round, "Remember Stone River boya, d wipe on the stain." There was no reader needed. Every man felt that his own or was at stake, and no other incentive ld impel with half the force of that. The siou charged the enemy again and again, the too, was firm. The shock was retroive, and Johnson recoiled only to return h redoubled impetus. Artillery played researtly on both, and the spectacle of these ering ram, was the acme of sublimity, are exhausted and both retired, but brought back a battery as trophy, r, nuder Thomas, had severer work the centre, but his men were equal to sion; and, though his lines were stagthey caught at some favorable point, d, charged back, drove off the enemy, gained their ground. Footing was lost and again, but only to be regained. At the banners of the division floated from ne line on which they were planted in e aame line on which they were planted in the morning. Brannan, too was hard pressed, trecklintidge on the left of Longstreet's corps, command of a division, the character of high for intrepidity in battle is equal to that any other in the Sonthern army, was hurled peatedly against Brannan, and as often re-chard with heavy loss. At one time when the etrmined Brecklintidge advanced with the the desperation he could infuse into his cope, Brannan felt sensibly the terrific shock at staggered before it like a strong mannant by a heavy blow. It was only a jolt, d, recovering with the alacrity of a praceed putilist the blow was soon returned.

an Derveer, at the head of his brigate, charged toward, passed the line, put the enemy to

V. n Derveer, at the head of his brigate, charged by ward, passed the line, put the enemy to \$1_ch, and pursued his disordered forces a mile by your curline of battle.

As the firing lulled near nightfall, and the wattering shots in front broke apon the ear like the angry mutterings of the returing my. I rode along the line where stood the effect of Gen. Davis. It was dusk when I ard, and around the little camp-fires that said the modest prominence were huidled at remained of the several messes. It was to bear these brace fellows, numbers of some won'd look on the rising of but another, talk of their fallen comrades. Here was lundness to all faults. The test that buried wer all other differences had been made on rer all other differences had been made on rer all other differences had been made on bloody battle-field. Common peril had red all divisions, and he who fonght in that dy struggle, had a hand to offer to fellowicz in congratulation, and none to refuse in who had done his duty. There was identity of feeling that constituted the regest link in that chain of mutual admiration and repect that make men heroes on the ld. Death had cundered many a tie that I approached two boys who were sitting mouldering embers, gazing at them as aimouldering embers, gazing at them as ai-y as though they were reading destiny in meters of fire, and asked if they had lost of their boys. The question was an lu-ion, fer one answered moodily, as though vil fortune were taunting them with a pain-ple reminder, "Yea, sir, we two are the only uses ift of the mees." His head fell forward he Snished the sentence, and I left the two union with a sorrow that defies des-

grew anace, and as though night petus to hostility, the fustrated enemy are a dvanced, and a forious muskery downed the crics of the sofferers on the field. At the first sound of a renewed engagement the men, with an alacrity fitting in those who as the work of war, sprang to their arms, of The moon had just risen modestly and quietly above the tree tops, as though fearful to illumine the terrible scenes hance the and as nmine the terrible scenes beneath, and as to illumine the terrible scenes beneath, and as the line was formed the addition of musket after masket, brightly burnished, soon pre-mented an array of gluttering steel ready to shed its brilliancy in dark encounter. The picket lines were being fixed, and this it was that provoked the night firing. Quiet was soon restored, and as the men stretched them-leves about the fires, litters containing wounded comrades emerged from the force; and, affected by the cries of the sufferers, I

quitted the field.

The night was bitter cold, and on every breeze, for a gentle one was blowing, floated the agonizing cries of the shivering wounded. Our ambulances were busy during the night collecting wounded from that portion of the field yet in our possession, and before midnight over three thousand sufferers were stretched along a line of blazing fires that drove off the chilling frost. The night, fraught with unfold sufferings, were tediously away, as sufferings, wore tediously away, as gh reluctant to fice before the sun that on the morning of the 20th full and red on the morning of the 20th full and red in the deep the thing of the thing day is fighting was a loss of blood to both, and the acquiref no advantage worth speaking of to elthen we, and at one point only, had on one on the thing of the them we, and at one point only, had on one far exceeded ours that was returned as the sum far exceeded ours that was considered. far exceeded ours that protracted as in line, besides driving at us successive front, be lapped us fearfully on either We had fought the best troops the leavey could boast, and at this juucture believed that disaster could overtake

been retired almost to the road. Negley still held the position from which Palmer has been withdrawn on the previous day, and Wood, ordered up from Gorden's Mills, had taken poordered np from Gorden's Mills had taken position on the right of Van Cleve, near to and covering the Craw Fish road. Davis's and Sheridan's lines ran along parallel with the road, crossing it and holding the ridge to the rear of the widow Glenu's. Thomas accapied the same line on which he had rested during the night. Baird held the extreme left, Johnson, Palmer, and Reynolds the centre, and Brannan the right. It was a biting morning, and the shipering troops haddled cleaky about

son, l'almer, and Reynolds the centre, and Brannan the right. It was a biting morning, and the shivering troops huddled closely about the fires in the depression near the road.

About nine o clock I rode leisurely toward the left, with a view of observing the direction and strength of Thomas's line of battle, for here would be the bloodiest struggle of the day. In my journeying to the front, I passed over aportion of the ground that had been so desperately contended foron the previous day. The marks of the fighting were everywhere visible. A fringe of wild cedars was passed before we reached the wood, and at every step the marks of bullets on the bark, a shivered at m, or a dangling bough told what a rain of missiles had swept through the brake on its mission of death. Dead bodies were scattered here and there along our path, some frightfully torn, and with distorted features that bespoke the most agonizing pain. Others showed scarcely a mark of blood, and their tustures were a placid serenity that resembled deep. Gsining the wood and holding toward the tront, I soon came upon Gen. Brannan, division, two brigades of which were in line of battle on the front, while the other, Col. Van Derreer's, was in reserve, slightly retired.

Following the road and passing through Gen. Reynords 3 division, now engaged in browing up a rude palisade of rails and limbs, found Gen. Thomas in the rear of Palmer, ready at any moment to receive the enemy. If before I had entertained a feeling of solicitude akin to fear for the safety of the left, the caim, placid countenance of this stern old warrior, who seemed the incarnation of bravery and military sagacity, dispelled it. As I revert to the incident, I can see him standing revert to the incident. I can see him standing by the road side, receiving with Socratic compoure a dozen messages at once, and, as each is read, dictating a reply without a moment's hesitation as though every point of the lineand every movement of the enemy were before his eye, and the strength of the one were known, as well as the import of the other.

As I stood admiring the man a few vicious hullets following as many marketry dischar.

bullets, following as many muskerry discharges on the front, whizzed by, and I left the group to ride further to the left. Passing a bospital, in which lay the body of Col. Witl. Jones, of the 38th Ohio, I visited the lines on the extreme left, where our forces had thrown the contract of the state of th the extreme left, where our forces had thrown up good breastworks of stones and dirt. I was conversing with a friend, when a volley of masketry rolled from the front and a Minie imbedding itself in a tree near by, with a malicious "chunk," compelled an early retirement. The shots were scattering, and the firing did not continue, so I returned to the eminence, and had scarcely reached my former place, when a shell cut a dead limb from a decrease into the scarce of the works, and again. place, when a shell cut a dead limb from a de-cayed pine tree near the works, and again I changed my bese From a ridge on the oppo-site side of the road I could observe the ebb and flow of battle, and here I halted. At five minntes before 10, a desultory fire from the skirmishers along the whole line an-uonced that the enemy was in motion, and in painful suspense I awaited the crushing collision. A minnte had not elapsed until a loud, heavy thunder shook the earth, and a deafening cheer drowned the reverberations of the canapa's roar. Five minutes elapsed.

of the canapa's roar. Five minutes elapsed, and a line of stragglers issued from the timber and dispersed through the open fields. Was this the scum from the boiling caldron in the forest, that sent its vapor curling above the tree tops, or was it the forerunner of defeat? feat?
At 10 o'clock heavier volleys break forth on the right, and, as if the enemy had retired for the right, and, as if the enemy had retired for a simultaneous attack, again the cheering legions charge forward against the loft. All the artillery on the line is belching forth its terrific thunders, and with the roar of the busy musketry, mingled with the long, loud, piercing cheers of the maddened antagonists, the earth trembles like an aspen. The very leaves of the trees are stirred, and as I gaze intently toward our lines, a great wave of stragglers drifts to the rear and sweeps away with it a half dozen caissons that gellop frantically toward the ridge. Following these come the ammnition wagons, driven by frightened teamsters that think of nothing but personal safety. Hundreds are now streaming from the ranks, and the impetnons Virginians under Longstreet are shaking Thomas's left. Brird is resisting obstinately, but if the arrival of reluforcements is delayed he must give way. Negley is called for, and, leaving Van Cleve's left, who closes up as well as possible on Brannan, he hurries to the support of Thomas. Brannan has a brigade in reserve, and Van Derveer, sweeping to the front, has soon cleared the woods, and reached the open ground near the little hospital in the rear of Baird.

The enemy, lapping us with ease, forms in line of pattle extending from the Reserville. simultaneous attack, again the cheering le

Baird.

The enemy, lapping us with ease, forms in line of battle extending from the Rossville road eastward at right angles with our line of battle, determined at one swoop to gain our rear, and, simultaneous with a determined charge on our right, double back our wings and, crush us at a blow. Baird who has temporarily retired with the loss of nearly all his gnus, observes reinforcements coming. His gnns, observes reinforcements coming. Ilis troops, inspirited at the announcement, rally and return to the work. Stragglers are haited by a liue of cavalry ou the ridge and many are returned to the ranks. The confusion in the rear has not subsided. The trains are elettering over the ridges, teamsters are velling and cursing at the mules, officers entreat the men to return to the front, caissons dash madly past, shells are screaming through the sir, and everything bespeaks a panic. Van Derveer receives his orders and not a moment is lost. His men were in the battle of the previous day, and, nothing daunted, are cager to again engage. Dashing rapidly ahead, long before Negley makes his appearance, he passes the little hospital to his appearance, he passes the little hospital to the rear of Baird, and, obliquing to the right, forms in line of battle on the open field front-ing the enemy, who awaits his orders to dash forward to our rear. Anticipating him, Van-Derveer orders a charge, and a clear, shrill cheer breaks forth, followed by a gallant dash to the front. The enemy is to attempt to he cheer breaks forth, followed by a gallant dash to the front. The enemy is too strong to be dislodged, though as an earnest of the apirit that characterized the charge, four gnus captured from Baird on the eminence, are brought back, as VanDerveer recedes. Negley is seen coming up with his division, but Bragg perceiving that the design of disabling us by the method chosen was impracticable, withdrew his Virginians to their old position spained our centre. Foiled on our left, the enemy is determined to strain every nerve to break our centre, and defeat the army in detail. His tumulinous legions, making the air resonant with explicitions, making the air resonant with expliciting cheers, are soon seen warming in the thickets on the front. Gen. Branan is out of ammunition. The last

Branan is out of ammunition. The last round has been expended, and the wagons have gone to the rear. An Aid gallops off to bring up the sinew of the struggle, and the enemy must be held in check until it arrives, or all is lost. The 105th Obio on Reynolds's right is ordered to charge the enemy in the leps of beating him back nnil Brannan abalbace his exhausted cartridge boxes supplied them. The men ready for the work spring to thew. The men ready for the work spring to their feel, clear the rude palisade at a bound, and at a rnn approach the rebel line. The enemy totters a moment, recovers, and with numbers that could not be withstood, charge back, sweeping the 105th and Brannan's right away. The latter is not disordered. Pivoting on his left, he changes front to the sonth, and fixing bayonets, prepares to oppose cold steel to the enemy's advance.

Van Cleve, exhausted by the decimating battle of the day before, is again found no

to the enemy's advance.

Van Cleve, exhausted by the decimating battle of the day before, is again found unsupported, and again, as if a strange fatality was determined to complete his overthrow, these surging masses roll down upon his line. With a sternness that is commendable the men hore up for a time against their foes, but the power they opposed was equal to the task of crashing them, and they soon fied before it. Wood, on receiving orders to report to Thomas, informs Gen. McCook of the fact, and suggests that Davls and Sheridan close up on Van Cleve as rapidly as possible. The reply was, "Move out; Davis will close up as rapidly as you advance." Wood hurriedly foilows the road, and just where it cuts the ridge files to the right, crosses the rligge, and picking up in transitu a brigade that had become detached from its division, entered the fight on the right of Brannan, now faced southward. Van Cleve disposed of, the enemy changes front, and, swaggering leisurely forward, confident of easy victory, bring up suddenly against Wood. The 8th Iudiana battery, Capt. Estep, was planted near the terminus of a ridge on the slope, and the enemy soon possessed it. Crippled by its loss, as the enemy is expending the ammunation against us, Wood sends to the rear for a battery that he had left in reserve. It cannot be found, and the report comes back that Negley to't it off to prevent its capture. Is Negley goae? of an aid who saw him leave, "Yes, sir, Gen. Negley passed ont to our rear, taking with him the battery, and is now on his way to Chattanooga.", But is this true? That General Negley did leave the field for some cause, and march down to Rossville with his division almost entireland in good order, I know Should he have stayed with Thomas and fought? or was he ordered off? I am unable to answer. Sheridan, about welve and a half o'clock, is seen marching to the left by flank, and just in the rear of his two brigades, Davis, with thin ranks, moves in the same direcof an aid who saw him leave, "Yes, sir, Gen

vis. with thin ranks, moves in the same direct Snddenly a wild, savage yell rends the air.
A volley of musketry sufficient from the volume of the sound to have paralyzed a regiment follows, and on this a half dozen batteries belch forth their shotted contents. The enemy in countless numbers dash at Sheridan, who as fastas possible throws his men into fighting posture and orders the division forward with the bayonet. Davis, in the meanime has formed in line and awaits the result THE STEADAY'S RATTIE.

In as daylight broke through the dull, and on this a half dozen batteries beloch forth their shotted contents. The tine several of his staff, visited a portion at line. Our right and centre had been tracted during the night, and now rested are the log dwelling occupied by the General his headquarters. A battery was planted the shope to command the clearing that lay the shope to command the clearing that lay tween us and the enemy. Van Cleve had

when a hullet penetrates his head and strikes him to the earth. The fire of its num's breaking badly dashes past and through D vis's lines, who, unable to hold them or straln his own, is also swept away in perfe-

A rebel battery is planted to rake the road,

A rebel lattery is planted to rake the road, and now, at one o'clock, a panic-stricken multitude struggles through the gorge, minzling with the trains that swell the uproar, and press on toward Chattancoga. The scenes I witnessed here were such as can be but poorly comprehended from description.

Col. Ducat, assisted by Capt. Burt, Lients. Reynolds, Kelley, and Paster, of the General's staff, endeavoied to rally and reform the broken regiments. Men came mailly dashing on, careles of curses or cutreaties, nonsternation pictured in their every feature. A glittering swer cutting in belonsly about them halted some in the control of the badge of rank was no soon of diver if the the men were gone and a pain ming ing with the jostling, uproatious to fives.

Colonel Fatzburst, of General Thomas's staff, drew the hid is an across the road, and stayed a britance of intendent, which he tendered to (control intendent, who, it appears, had opportunely striced. The General declared.

and stayed a bit and compared to the cheered to the construction of the compared to the compar The narrow defile through which our disordered troops were pouring was filled with a wild, bleeding, tossing multitude, that no power could stay. A fear of the enemy's cavalry was the ruling passion, and at the first alarm the mass broke and scattered in the wildest disorder. A few thots at a deer that had been startled from its fastness by the clanger of battle, served to feed the excitement. Guns, knapracks, blankets, cartridge-boxes, everything that could impede the flight were cast away, I saw hundreds of splendid "Springfield rifles" cast aside and not regained. I met Capt. Casper, the Assistant Provost Marshal, in the gorge, and his position was a trying one.

rorge, and his position was a trying one. Three hundred prisoners were in his charge, and Three hundred prisoners were in his charge, and with a half dozen guards he was endeavoring to take them safely to Chattanooga. The task was accomplished, and the Captain deserved all the praise that has been given him. The left was now enveloped by the eager enemy, who hurled against it, line after line, but could no more stir it from its base, than a Medite-ranean wave can'disturb' the' equilibrium of Gibraltar. Disaster had nerved the menew. Supreme resources surenag from exsuew. Supreme resources sprang from ex-treme resolutions, and the left was quite erough to hold the enemy until Granger could arrive. The reserves finally came up, Granger entered, and the enemy was driven. All that I know of this portion of the day's bettle is that Granger was conspicuous where dangers lowered thickest, and that the re-serves charged by the intrepid Virginians, not only held their ground, but put the enemy to flight. Darkness came, and when I heard that Thomas was driving the enemy, I felt thankful that the army was not destroyed. The aspect at two o'clock was gloomy The aspect at two o'clock was gloomy enough. Everybody on the right deemed it a defeat. A Major-General even prononneed it "a more thorough defeat than that of Bull Run." The responsibility of the disaster no one can properly place. McCook had given all his corps to Thomas, and Crittenden's had been absorbed in the same manner. There were no troops remaining on the right when this avalanche of Sonthern soldiery came sweeping down but two brigades of Sherian, who were caught marching by the flank

dan, who were caught marching by the flank to reinforce Thomas, two small brigades of Davis that had suffered a terrible decimation the day before, and Van Cleve, who fought as long as a hope remained. These then com-posed the right at the time it broke. Is it strange that it fell before the enormous masses that bore it down? No. Men never fought better, leaders were never braver than theirs. The solution to this great riddle that

courts-martial will fail to unravel, is alone with the God of battles. QUILL. [Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.]
NASHVILLE, Oct. 7.
The rebels under Wheeler attacked Wartrace this forenoon, and were vigorously repulsed. Repairs on the telegraph and railroad lines are going forward rapidly, and communication will be speedily restored. Only one bridge—that over Stone river—is destroyed.

Vernor Morton, of Indiana, has submit ted the following plan to the War Department for filling up the depleted regiments of three years volunteers:

ears volunteers:
A certain number of the old regiments, say one for each congressional district, reduced lowest in point of numbers or oldest in organization, and three-fourths of which will re-en-list for three years, shall be brought home to recruit, officers and men to be fur-loughed for such time as the Governors of the respective States may determine, for the purpose of recruiting for their respective regi-ments, the Governors to designate places of rendezvous; at the expiration of the term of furlough, the regiments to be returned to the field, and a like number of old regiments, upon the same principle, to be brought home and recruited, and so on, the men who re-enlist to be mustered out as if their terms of onlist to be mustered out as it their terms of en-listment had expired, receiving one hundred dollars bonnty for past service, and the four hundred dollars bounty awarded to veteran volunteers for future service. This plan will place the regiments organized in 1851, as regaids bounty, on the same footing as those will take so few men from any one corps as ot to materially weaken it.

Washington, Oct. 7.

A detachment of Colonel Baker's rangers, which left here a week ago, returned this evening. They report that during their absence they had several brushes with Mosby's and White converse. and White's guerillas, and they succeeded in putting the enemy to flight in every instance. One of these engagements was at Snicker's Gap, and another at Smith's farm, near Middleburg. In all our brushes with the enemy

not known. Some changes have recently been made in he location of corps, but nothing indicating immediate active operations.

Conscripts in large numbers are arriving Those who arrived yesterday included about nine hundred from New York and Vermont.

Recruiting for the veteran corps progresses very rapidly; in some instances almost entire converte have an instances almost entire termonal to the properties of th

regiments have enlisted, and applications are creasing. Two discharged citizens of Alexandria, who bave refused to recognize the reorganized Government of Virginia by not taking out liceuse for the transaction of their business, have been fined.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.
Intelligence has been received at head-quarters here that about 2,000 rebels from Marmaduke's command, under Col. Shelby, entered Southwest Missouri from Arkansas for raiding purposes. Our troops are concentrating upon them from several points, and their capture is not improbable. It is believed that this force is intended to be the nucleus of the Missouri State Guard reorganization, which, since the capture of Jeff. Thompson, it is said, has been placed in the hands of W. P. John-son, late United States Senator from Missouri.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.
Major Wileman, of the 18th Ky, wounder in the battle of Chickamanga, lately returned home, and was taken from his honse, in Pendleton county, Ky., on Monday, by a gang of guerillas, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree, and shot. Five of the murderers have been caught, and were brought to this city to-

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 7. The pirate Georgia put into Simon's Bay for coal on the 16th of August. She had cap-tured and bonded the ship Prince of Wales, from Velparaiso for Antwerp-her fifteenth

The pirate Conrad, now called the Tusca-loces, put Into, Simon's Bay, August 8. She esptured and bonded the ship Santee, from The United States consul protested against The United States censul protested against the capture of the Sea Bride, on the ground that she was within British waters, and also demanded the delivery up of the Tusculoosa, on the ground that, being a prize, and not yet condemned, she violated the Queen's proclamation by entering a British port. The Governor decided adversely to the coasul in both cases, whereupon the consul entered a protest.

The wires between Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth have been clicking all day with alarming reports of a rebel advance an Fort Scott and Kansas City. All the troops here are ordered below, and it is stated that the militia will also be called out. The punic at Kansas City is represented as very great, but has not reached us here. Fort Scott is believed by military men to be strong enough to law not reached us here. For Scott is ob-lieved by military men to be strong enough to resist any probable attack. The departure of General Biunt leaves Colonel Chus. W. B.air in command of Fort Scott. Uslonel G. A. Colon has a well-armed regiment of militia

[Special.] MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.

together with their fine horses. They were prought to this city, where the men were odged in the civil prison. The Bartons were concerned in the burning of the steamer Heriles last winter.
It is reported here this morning that there re eight hundred guerillas between German-own and this city. Our boys are on the

watch. On Wednesday last the Hon. A. W. Smith, nte Probate Judge, and Mr. Israel Bledsoe vere sitting on the porch of the Townsend louse in Covington, Tipton county, joking one another about taking the oath of alleginee, each having been within the Federal incs, and both denying having taken the lath. Smith made remarks which offended thelsee who slanned Smith, whereupon he ledsoe, who slapped Smith, whereupon he rew a knife and stabbed Bledsoe in the thigh rew a knite and standed diedsoe in the thigh of severely that he expired next day.

It is said there are lifteen thousand rebels not block Taylor at Shreveport watching the hindred thousand bales of cotton.

Captain Wiley, of the steamer Snuny South, is it was his wish and purpose to stop and its the steamer Campbell, and had his hose ready to use, but the officer communding thoops on board directed him to continue arguing that the passengers of the Camplwere rear a military pos', and would be wided with a yawl, while his orders re-

or the afternoon of the 2d twenty negro ldiers from Fort Pickens procured a skiff and went over to the Arkansas shore and com-nenced to plunder the citizens. They were addenly enryrised by a detachment of sol-iers; seventeen were taken; and three escaped. diers; seventeen were taken; and three escaped.
The prisoners are confined in Irving Block.
Rev. Dr. Scott, the Principal of the Public School, was alarmed at a late hour on Friday night by a noise outside of the house and went into the hall, when an assassin fired at him four shots, three balls taking effect. The Doctor is in a critical condition. The villain record do but may we the arrested. Doctor is in a critical condition.

scaped, but may yet be arrested.

[Special.] CAIRO, Oct. 6. An attempt was made last night by four men to kidnep three negroes by inducing them to go a short distance above Caledonia to cut wood. They arrived at midnight and went into a house, and the men drew pistols, saying the negroes were prisoners. The latter rushed on the men, who fired at them, mortally wounding one. One escaped and came to this city; another was caught and taken to a skiff to be ferried across to Kentucky. Three men to be ferried across to Kentucky. Three men went to lock for the other negroes, and while they were absent the negro in the skiff burst his bonds, threw the ferryman into the river, and came as fast as he could to Cairo. The negroes formerly lived in Kentucky.

[To the Associated Press.]
St. Louis, Oct. 8.
The Democrat's Leavenworth special says there is much excitement there in consequence of the reports of a rebel advance on Fort Scott and Kansas city. All the troops at Leavenworth is ordered below, and it is stated that the militia will be called out. Fort Scott are believed to be strong enough to successfully resist attack. Col. Blair commands there. Gen. Blunt will march to Texas, unless his force is weakened by being ordered to Springfield or Little Rock. ere is much excitement there in consequence

[To the Associated Press.]
Washington, Oct. 8. Washington, Oct. 8.

Intelligence from Martinsburg, is to the feet that there are no rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, except a few guerillas skulking in the mountains. Our cavalry have scoured the valley 25 far as Strasburg and Front Royal without fineing any traces of the rebels.

Information has also been received that there is no movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry towards Western Virginia, as reported a few days since.

my's cavalry towards Western Virginia, as reported a few days since.

The deserters' bureau has picked up in the last two months 15,000 out of 83,000 deserters from the Union army.

Lient. Dibson, commanding the U. S. gunboat Scnecs, has reported to the Navy Department, under date of Duboy Sound, Sept. 24, that on the night of the 22d ultimo he sent an armed boat's crew up the Alabama and destroyed the Hudson place salt-works, near Darien, Ga., entirely demolishing boilers, engines, vats, &c., and bringing off James II. Lockwood, superintendent, his two children, and a free negro. Other employes field at the approach of our force. The works were within two miles of the encampment of a revel company, whose pickets came very tear the works, but they did not discover or resist the attack.

resist the attack.
[To the Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 8. To the Associated Frees.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The Times's special says that Stuart, by increasing his force, expects to bring on a general cavelry engagement, overwhelm our corps, by mere force of numbers, and secure his Lieutenant-General's commission.

The strict conscription now being enforced throughout the South offers great facilities for Stuart to carry out his plans, because those conscripted are permitted to select the particular branch-they prefer, and, as is well known, a large majority at the South give preference to the cavalry corps.

a large majority at the to the cavalry corps.

A squad of rebel prisoners, recently captured on the Rapid Ann, arrived here yester-tured on the Rapid Ann, arrived here yester-tured on the Rapid Ann, arrived here yesterfured on the Rapid Ann arrived here yester-day. One of the prisoners states that they have a report to the effect that we are raising 100,000 cavalrymen, and adds: "If this is so,

100,000 cavalrymen, and adds: "If this is so, the Confederacy is gone up."

A special from Cincinnati to the World says correspondents report Rosecrans's army in a perfectly safe position. Reinforcements are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere. Rebel cavalry cannot seriously interfere with Rosecrans.

A great battle must soon be fought, and confidence is felt as to its final issue.

A Tritune's special despatch from Washington says it is understood here among persons who are posted, that ten or twelve more Russian vessels of war are expected to arrive at New York or some other American port within a few weeks, and it is believed in well-informed quarters that they are likely to go informed quarters that they are likely to go away very soon, but may probably winter in our barbors.

our harbors.

There are many thoughte as to the issue of this movement of the Russian navy, but the general impression is that the Emperor expects to keep up a fleet to cruise during the winter months, lest some difficulty with his neighbors might arise and find him as they found him once before hound in his own hurbors. might arise and find him as they found him once before—bound in his own harbors.

A Washington despatch to the Herald states that the prize steamer Diamond, from Charleston bar on Saturday night, is the bearer of despatches from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy of the 3d inst. When the Diamond left a portion of the iron-clads were engaged with the robel batteries, and the batteries on Morris Island also appeared to be firing.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8. It was rumored here this morning that Shel-by ville has been captured by a rebel cavalry ferce. The troops there were captured, and the town was entirely destroyed. There are no particulars, and the truth of the report is questionable. At last accounts, Gen. Mitcheil,

with a large cavalry force, was purshing the chel cavalry, but no report of his being within triking distance has reached here. Probably the rebels have divided, part mak-Probably the rebels have divided, part making toward Kentucky, to harass Burnside's like of supplies, and the other part marching outhward to the army of Kosecnas.

One hundred and sixty prisoners of war at this post were ordered to be forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Louisville.

Eighteen prisoners, captured near McMinnille, reached here this morning, all members of Texas and Alabama cavalry.

The latest advices from Chattanooga report all quiet there, and no indications of an attack

il quiet there, and no indications of an attack by the enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day contains he following:
Missionary Ridge, Oct. 5.—We opened upon Chattanoga at 1 A. M. from Lookout Mountain and points along our line. Our abelia expoded in the enemy's camp as well as in the city, setting fire to one house. The enemy replied briskly from Moccasin Point to our norters on Lookout, and feebly from Stanfort.

The firing still continues.

Missionary Ridge, Oct. 6—The Tennessee river satisfing rapidly. It has swept away the ower pontoon bridges of the enemy, and submerged the treetle bridge.

Mrjor Mitchell, Chief Quartermaster-Gen.
of Longstreet's corps, died last night.

Mobile, Oct. 6.—The enemy's cavalry, 1,500
strong, with 4 guns, attacked Col. Richardson ear New Albany, with artillery, and were

ulsed. Savannah, Oct. 7.—Election returns show Savannan, Oct. 1.—Election returns and Gov. Brown largely ahead.
Gordoneville, Oct. 7.—Three Englishmen, captured at Cedar Run to-day, refuse to be cyclanged.
Gov. Pierront's Aide, Coldweney, was captured near Fairfax C. H., and arrived here

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. Mr. John Robin, Member of Congress from Mr. John Robin, Member of Congress from Missouri, is bere working against the delegation from that State in the Schofield case. President Llucoln promises that an order shall be issued in Missouri similar to that issued by General Buraside in Kentucky, preventing reliefs from voting in the elections. This goes but a little way toward removing the real evils of which the loyal men of Missouri complain, and, failing to reach the point, can buildly prove satisfactory to those who desire to see the Government sustain in office those to see the Government sustain in office those

to see the Government sustain in office those min who give their unconditional support to every feature of its policy.

Another party of contrabands arrived at Alexandria. They are mostly from the region about Culpepper. They represent that they were told to leave by their owners, because they have nothing wherewith to support them during the coming winter. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.
The North American Telegraph Association is in session at the office of the American Telegraph Company in this city. The following

and to Perry D. McComins, Esq., for his persistent endeavors to unite the two nemispheres via Bebring's Straits and the Russian posses-sions. Both of these great projects are now likely to be freely tested, as the capital and ability of this powerful association will be at the service of these magnificent enterprises.

Cuicago, Oct 8.

A special from St. Panl says that intellience is brought by half-breeds to Pembina hat Capt. Fisk's overland expedition to Idaoe has been messacred by the Sioux. Nothing definite is given as to time or locality, except that it was on Big Bear, of the Missouri. The half-breeds say only that the Indians display gines and other articles as trophies, which are known to have belonged to persons connected with the expedition. The special says one hope for this report proving untrue is that it may be another version of the attack on a party of miners who came down the Missouri, accounts of which have been already published.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 8. Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 8.

Advices, from a sonree considered reliable, say that Coffey and Shelby, with a force estimated at 2,600, entered Warsaw at six o'clock the morning, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the citizens.

Later ecconnts represent them as moving castward on the roads leading to Jefferson City. Intense excitement privates in the whole community, the people feeling as though unprotected, and are proparing for self-defence.

retected, and are preparing for self-defence MILWAUKER, Oct. 8.

A fire broke ont at 150 East Water street to-day. One block was consumed and two others partially. Loss \$30,000; two-thirds insured.

St. Johns, Oct. 8.
The steamship Columbia, from Liverpool or be 29th ult., via Galway, arrived, en route to New York, at eight o'clock last evening.

Great Britain.—Earl Russell had made an important speech on American affairs, which was, on the whole, conciliatory and friendly to the North.

The Times says that Earl Russell, in his speech in relation to the iron clads in the Mersey interpreted as meaning that the ves-sels will be detained by the existing law is in their favor, so that Parliament may be called

their favor, so that Parliament may be called upon to press measures for the purpose.

Earl Russell has made an important speech on foreign affairs at Bleirgouri, in Stotland. He referred at considerable length to the American question, and justified England in recognizing the Confederates as beligerents, and answered some of the imputations made by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and assertia that, although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamons to break it. He showed that the government had not sufficicient power to detain the Alabams, and explained the difficulties in the way of interfering with such cases.

He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes and steam rams,

He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes and steam rams, which are in themselves formed for acts of offence, and might be used without touching Confederate shores. He asserted that the Government was ready to do anything the duties of neutrality required and everything that was just to a triendly nation, and as they would wish dene to themselves, but would not yield one into the maximum of foreign required. ield one jot to the measce of foreign powers. He complimented the Federal Government

He complimented the Federal Government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they discussed the matters of difference, but said there were others, including Senator Summer, who had acted differently.

He denonneed the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Entope, and, with expressions of friendship toward America, asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace. rould be to maintain peace.

Speaking of Poland, he defended England's osition, and remonstrated against that of ussis, but did not think England should go

war on the subject.
The London Times, referring to the with-The London Times, referring to the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England, suggests the grounds which have probably prompted the government at Richmond to address the mselves as a last resort wholly and exclusively to France. The inference is that the withdrawal of Mr. Mason is preliminary to some action on the part of France.

An. Anglo-French alliance has no doubt been considered by the Confederates as a shackle to the South. It appeared so to the two powers, and it would not be a matter of surprise that one of them should hesitate to decide what course to pursue without the other. Now things have changed. One of these powers has taken a position on the

these powers has taken a position on the American continent, which actually enables this from recognizing the Confederacy or to confer a favor on the South.

Can it be a wonder that the Confederate poli-

ticians desire to relieve the French Emporor from any shackle that may interfere with 1.is liberty of action? The appeal of the Con-federates is made to France also as proprietor of the Mexican monarchy, and a bold challenge of Federal supremacy on the American

The Paris Journal's memorial diplomatique on the Polish question denonness strongly the course of England and Austria, and speaks in terms of strong hostility.

The Journal des Debates also points to the possibility of France being left to settle the question alone by sword, and says that England and Austria would have to pledge

themselves to friendly neut-ality.
[Special.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. The Government is once more in communi-cation with Rosecrans. Gen. Hooker was neer Murfreesboro when Wheeler made his raid on the railroad. Communication Is about fully restored, and everything will go forward

The Missonri question is growing more exciting. Representative Rollins, of that State, and a friend of the Gamble party, arrived today and is joining the pressure which is being actively made against the delegation, the Chairman of which remains here. The radicals claim that most of the measures will be yet carried out in the State by removing from the Governor most or all of his power, even if the President does compensate other interests by retaining Schofield. No intimation of an answer has yet been given.

by retaining Schofield. No intimation of an answer has yet been given.

The Precident furnishes the Republican with an unequivocal denial that he has received any peace overtures from the rebela, as mentioned in one of to-day's journals.

A letter from an officer of Steele's staff confirms previous accounts of the destruction of the rebel rule in Arkansas. It says rebel deserters are coming incessantly to our ranks; and guerillas are beginning to tell citizens to bring cotton in payment to them of a stipn cotton in payment to them of a stipu-tax per bale. Cotton burning has ea-

tirely ceased.

Gen. Hooker has gone West, with rare self-Gen. Hooker has gone West, with rare self-forgetfulness, agreeing to undertake any work which the Government may set him at, just at the time when he beglus in the East to re-ceive his due credit for outgeneraling Lee in Penrsylvania. Lee's official report is regard-ed on all bauds as clearly establishing Hook-er's claim to nearly all the credit of Gettys-hurg and as fully admitting and confirming the splendid manner in which Hooker handled his army and checked Lee at every point.

ISpecial.]
LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 8,
1 have just received a letter from A. McDonald to his brother in this city, daved Fort
Scott. October 7, which contains the following

Scatt. October 7, which contains the following startling news:

"A messenger—Lient. Tappan, of General Bunt's staff—has just arrived from Buxter's Spring. His staff and body guard have been captured, including the command under Lieut. Pond, at Baxter's Spring. He is not certain that the General has escaped, but he had got away ten miles when Tappan left. Every available man had left or is leaving this place.

place. "The rebe's under Quantrell, Cy Gordon, and Hunter, are said to number one thousand six hundred, and are marching on the place. Whether they will slanghter and kill, no one

knows. "Henning and Curtiss, of the staff, have both been taken. Unritis' horse was shot. There is intense excitement here. There is no danger of Fort Scott being taken. We are abundantly able to protect this post."

[To the Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Oct. S. By the latest private advices from the South By the latest private advices from the South it appears that Bragg has been reinforced, since the battle of Chickamaugs, by the following troops: One division from Richmond, commanded by General Arnold Elsey, one from Western Virginia, commanded by General Sam. Jones, one from Petersburg and Weldon, commanded by General Ransom, with three brigades from Florida, commanded by General Howell Cobb, and three famous buttaries from Lee's army, viz. Guit's Blodgries from Lee's army, viz: Cutt's, Blodg-

batteries from Lee's army, viz: Cutt's, Blodgett's, and Walton's.
In addition to these, Bragg has his original army, consisting of D. H. Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from Mississippi and Louisiana, one division from Charleston, one division of Georgia State troops, under Gen. Walker, one division from East Tennessee, seven divisions from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militla under Gen. Wayne, 5,000 cavalry under Pillow, 15,000 under Gen. Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery.

Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery.

His whole force is estimated at 175,000. It is now represented that Joe Johnston's reserves at Rome, Resaca, Kingston, Cartarsville, and Etowah Bridge number 55,000.

Information has been received which goes to show that the enemy has divided his to show that the enemy has divided his mounted force engaged in the recent raid into several detachments, and these again into mi-nor ones, and that such detached bands now lnfest the mountains and woods in this neigh-borhood, thereby rendering casamon road travel dangerous to other than strong military WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The following despatch has been received at headquarters from Fortress Monroe by Major-General Halleck: I have the honor to report that the expedition sent ont on Sunday under General U. J. Star, to break up or capture the guerillas and boats' crews organized in Matthews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, thirty-six men, and twenty-five head of cattle belonging to the Confederates, together with horses, mules, and arms, are the results of the exhibition.

General Sherman, commanding the 15th

results of the exhibition.

General Sherman, commanding the 15th army corps, reports to headquarters that many of the best inhabitants of Mississippi are now clamoring for peace on any terms acceptable to all who do not aim at the destruction of that part of the United States. He thinks also that no hostile army would be required to visit the interior of that State.

[Special Despatch to the Lontaville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9.

I learn this morning that part of our cavalry overtook a portion of the rebels under Gen. Wheeler, 12 miles to the right of Shelby ville, in the direction of Franklin, killed 120, took 320 prisoners, and 4 pieces of artil-lery. Our men were pursning the rebels, and it is thought will capture the last of them. [To the Associated Press.

The Tribune's Washington special says the Herald's statement that peace propositions have been introduced in the Washington Cabinet is desied by the very highest authority. The Tribune also says that the latest intelligence from Richmond is that the rebel leaders have rot only been forwarding reins. saders have not only been forwarding rein-orcements to Bragg, but have also been ending him large siege material. During the last two weeks guns of cxtraor-

During the last two weeks gubs of extraor-diuary size and range have been sent him, it is thought for batteries on Lookont Mountain, which is said to be in possession of the ad-vanced guard of the rebels. It is thought if these batteries reach Chattanooga they would make the place untenable. To the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Outober S. J.
During the last twenty-four hours there have been indications of a collision between the two armies, but I doubt it any will soon occur. Our forces thought yesterday and the right before that there was danger of an at-

tack, and made preparations to meet it, but quiet has prevailed since.

The report telegraphed to the press from Washington that a rebel brigade occupied a position north of the Rapid Ann is incorrect. our forces picket the entire north bank of the river to its confinence with the Rappahannock, and a single rebel brigade or division would

necessarily bring on a conflict. Nashville, Oct. 9.
Later reports from Shelbyville state that but three buildings were des royed—the court-house and two others. Some 1,500 prisoners are reported captured; of the latter some doubt exists as to the number. The town was plundered thoroughly. Major Lester, of the 4th Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, Whar-

ton's brigade, was captured.

Captain Smith, of Sheridan's staff, 275 wagcns, including 15 fuller warons and contents, and 487 men were captured at Waldron's Ridge, and 587 prisoners were captured at McMinnville.
Guerillas are reported on the Louisville and
Kathville Railroad, and fears are entertained
that Gallatin or vicinity will be stracked. Letters by a flag of truce report General Pil-ow promoted to a Major-General.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9. New York, Oct. 9.
The Washington correspondent of the Commercial states that the recent rebel advance in Rosecrans's rear proves to be an extensive reconnoissance to discover what forces were moving to the support of our army. It did not have in view—at least such were not the results—any serious interruption of commu-nication, which the rebels well knew would ring on an engagement which would end in serious defeat to them, a fact fully realized efore their object was accomplished. What

a serious defeat to them, a fact fully realized before their object was accomplished. What little intelligence was gained by the rebels it is not proposed to state here.

By this time the rebel cavalry will be back sonth of the Tennessee river, and, from the preparations to keep open their communications with Chattanooga, it is not believed that they will run the risk of penetrating so far within our lines.

they will run the risk of penetrating so far within our lines.

General Hooker, who was, as reported a few days since, at Nashville, has left that place, but not to the command of Burnside's forces, as lately intimated. His position is entirely separate and independent.

On the whole, the officials here seem to be well pleased with the situation of Rosceran's army. The day is now past for the rebels to crown Chickamanga with what might have been a legitimate success. East Tennessee is forever out. SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 9.

Information received to-day contradicts the report of yesterday about the indiscriminate slaughter of the citizens of Warsaw by the rebels. The number of persons killed is now said to be twelve, while many think even this an exaggeration. It is impossible to get a true statement of either the number of lives lost or amount of property destroyed. The town has always been slightly secesh. It is therefore not probable that a great amount. is, therefore, not probable that a great amount of damage was done. The latest information places the rebels about thirteen miles from Syracuse, on the Cole Camp read, where it i presumed, they will camp to-night. Their rumber is estimated at 1,500, with two pieces of artillery. Maj. Foster skirmished with their rear guard te-day, wounding two Caplains and capturing three prisoners. The military authorities are using every means to

ary sutborities are rotted the people. [Special.]

Washington, Oct. 9. Washington, Oct. 9.
There has been fighting again at and near
Harper's Ferry; this time on but a small scale.
Imboden has a camp near Winchester with
two hundred and fifty mea from which he

operates.

On Monday there was a skirmish between a scouting party from Capt. Mean's company of Imboden's men, resulting in the repulse of the former with one killed, three wounded, and

former with one killed, three wounded, and ter or twelve prisoners.

The rebels picketed the road within two miles of Harper's Ferry. On Wednesday night the garrison at Harper's Ferry, being alarmed, sallied forth, and Capt. Somers. of the cavalry, fell into an ambush. The Captain and ten men were killed, an equal number wounded, and the rest were captured before the main bedy of the cavalry could catch them. The ody of the cavalry could catch them. The

recels have escaped.

Secretary Chase will make a hurried visit home to vote against Vallandigham. He leaves here this evening and will be in Cincinnati Monday.

Some 2,000 wounded prisoners have been the President has promised that the Misonri elections this fall shall be carried on with

fairness and freedom.

Five intelligent rebel deserters were brought no te-night from the army, one being wounded while crossing the Rapid Ann. They state positively that but two divisions of Long-street's corps reinforced Bragg, one (Rickow's), which was so reduced at Gettysburg, remaining behind. One division of Ewell's corps had been previously sent to Charleston, but was con transferred over the Memphis and Charleston road to Atlanta.

Charleston road to Atlanta.

The Republican is requested to state, by high authority, that there is not now and never has been any misunderstanding of any neuron between Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dablgren; that on the contrary their relations are of the most cordial nature.

The Government has advices that all of our men which Bragg has exchanged, wounded and all, is a trifle less than 2,000, thus greatly reducing the number of prisoners.

Large numbers of Pennsylvanians and Chicans left for their respective States to-day to vote at the ensning elections. Some of the public offices are perfectly deserted by the atsence of the former.

at sence of the former COLUMBUS, Kr., Oct. 9.

Jos. Davis, Wm. Good, and Abraham Cole,
ne three negroes concerned in the Beckam
nurder, were hing at noon to-day, near Fort

uimby. The 14th Iowa, 14th regulars, and a detach ment of negro troops were on the graud.
Cept. Williams, Provost Marshal of the District, conducted the exercises. The negroes were calm, and the whole affair passed off without excitement. About 1,500 persons were in attendance. Bradley Jones, George Harris, and Aaron Bridgewater, the three other negroes concerned in the same affair, have their sentence communied to five years in prisonment at Nashville. Benj. Robinson, still another, is commuted to one year at the same place. They were sent forward this

General Blunt escaped and was met below Fort Scott by reinforcements, which he took command of and started in pursnit of Quantrell. I have received the following additional particulars concerning the attack: The General was in advance of the wagons, and. while waiting for them in the visinity of Ronnd's camp, he noticed a body of one hun-dred men advancing in line, who, being dressed in our uniform, he at first suppose i

dressed in our uniform, he at first supposed belonged to Pond's command, on drill, while at the same time he had some suspicion that they were rebels. He had the escort formed in line, and the band and wagons were ordered to lite rear, while he advanced toward them. He had proceeded but a short distance when they fired on him. At the same time he heard firing in Pond's command.

As he turned to give the order to fire he discovered the entire escort running from him. Seeing our men break, the enemy charged, followed by about 200 others from the timber. With the assistance of Major Curtis the General endeavored to halt and rally the escort, but only succeeded in detaining fifteen men. With these he turned on the enemy, who retreated. He followed them until they formed in force, when he halted, with the determination of retaining his position until he could ascertain the fate of the escort and of Pond's command.

With a force of nine men he kept firing their rear until they moved South, where he joined Pond's command, which he found safe with the exception of a small loss in killed and wounded.

Capt. Todd and Quantrell's Adjutant had an rived in Pond's camp, asking for an exchange of prisoners. He said they had a number of their force wounded, among them Col. Shelby; also that they had Major Cartis and ten of our men prisoners. The Band Major was captured, and all the boys shot through the Quantrell's forces came out of McDowe

Quantrell's forces came out of McDowell county, Mo. From Pond's report I learn that his company was attacked while at dinner. Fonr of Pond's men were killed and three wonnded. The whole number of killed from Blnnt's excort of 100 men was 78. Schofield has telegraphed here that a force of from 1,600 to 8,000 men, under Quantrell, Coffey, Gordon, and Hunter, are marching on Fort Scott. and that he had ordered Col. Weir to move all his forces he could raise to Fort Scott.

A special messenger from Blunt has just ar-A special messenger from Blunt has just arrived. He says the body of Major Curtis, son of General Curtis, has been found. He was thrown from his borse, shot through the head, and was evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as well as all the rest.

Lieut. Farr, of the 34th Wisconsin, was

A letter from Capt. Dusler to Capt. Thallen, dated Fort Scott, Oct. 8, says there was a rebel force at Carthage this morning and burned the town. All of Blunt's clerks, order ies, and band were shot through the head

after being taken prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS A ENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, Oct. 9, 1863. ABJUTANY GRAVALLY OFFICE.

ABJUTANY GRAVALLY OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2, 1623.

The Sints of Kentucky Is Infested in many quester rith strate gueritins—onlines at once to their country and humanity. Every day brings tidings of the normities they commit, of morders of tuncean cities and disabled soldiers, of robberlee of banks, sacking of towns, and wholessie destruction of property of the cities of the common wealth, disregarding the exhibitations of the military anthorities, and tunier being the common wealth, disregarding the exhibitations of the military anthorities, and their neighbors, view, with a path live and property of their neighbors, view, with a path live and property of the state of the part Law, and record the constraint of the State Grand Law, and drected by deural Order No. 1, from these headmarters, and report of the thin form the state shall be free from its marderous free ven though purely arm be required to aid in their de Norme files of the his company is constrained to his company to constrained to the contrained to the contrained to the contrained to aid in their de Norme files of the his company is constrained to his company to constrained to aid in their de Norme files of the constrained to his company to constrained to the company to constrained to the company to the state shall be free from its marderous free ven though purely arm be required to aid in their de Norme files and the constrained to a constrained to the company the constrained to the company the constrained to a constrai

truction.

Some filend to his country in each county will ma-rially assist the execution of this order by sending tone to these headquarters names of gentlemen who ill act as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel noder the late Guard Law, and commissions will at once issue

r them.

By order of the Governor.

On Adjutant-General of Kantneky DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED.

plson vs. Gregory's Ex'r, Kenton; affirmed.

gery and Murray Ex'rs vs. Jamison, Kenton

versed, Mays's Adm'r vs. Mays, Washington; reversed. Boty vs. Bruce's heirs, Lewis; reversed. Bardsley vs. West & Minling et al., Louisville Charcery; ples of limitation of city of Louisville sutatized.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9, 1963, CAUSES DECIDED. Hant's assigned vs Davidson's trustees, Fayette; af-

irmed. Highert va Bonrne et at, Montgomery; reversed. Bysasce va Reews, Hickman; reversed. Askin's adminis rator et al va Jenkina's adminis-rator et at, Brackeu; reversed. POSTPONEMENT.-The sale of Mr. R. J. Davis's splendid tobacco farm, advertised in the Journal, has been postponed until the 21st of October. See advertisement. 68 d1&w1

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr.

Louisvilla, Oct. 10, 1863.

The recelpts, sales, and transactions of live stock at this yard during the past week have been good, and a fair business has been done. The Government contractors have not been buying very freely this week. The butchers have been buying freely such cattle as snit their trade, and at a little better figures than the previous week. All were sold at pretty fair price

previous week. All were sold at protty fair prices. There have been no extra catils offered. The arrivals were meetly common and second rate. Of the cattle that arrived 625 were from St. Lonts.

Hots.—The receipts of hogs have been good, and prices are about the same as last quoted. The quality that has been offered was mostly common and second rate. Good No 1 hegs sold at fair prices. About 200 remain over masold.

Surpr.—The arrivals of sheep were small. There are none in the market at present, all having been are none in the market at present, all having been sold. The demand is good. Horses and mules have come in freely the past

Paices.—Cattle at from \$2.75 to \$3.25 for good, sec-PRICES.—Cattle at from \$2 75 to \$3 25 for good, sec-oud rate at from \$2 76 to \$2 75, and shild rate at from \$1 25 to \$2 72 100 De gross. It gs at from \$1 to \$5 25 for good, and from \$2 75 to \$3 25 for light. Sheep and lambs at from \$2 to \$4 76 head. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE SPOUN ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

Cattle...... Mules and horses.....

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Visaman. The cattle market has been tolerably bri-k during rept inferior quality. The trade is mostly confined to home consumption. Shippers buy the few that are sallable for that purpose. Government contractor our very few in this market.

Salve of cattle-Choice and extra, \$3 25/03 65; fair to goed, \$2 50@3; common and rough \$1 25@1 75 gross seight.
Sheep sell at \$2 25@\$3 if head for common and fair

those weighing 100 he and over at 3's get } h live weight. Lambs at 22@43 25 per head. Welt faited heavy hogs sell at 44/95%; light thin hogs dult a 363%; live weight. ...321 head.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Joseph Hatdox, Esq., on the thol October, by the Rev. Thomas Buttomly, Wall, Convent to Brill Bladbox, and John W. Sport of Edma Musshox. At the residence of her father, Dr. Jno. Floyd, on the sili of Oct ber, 1883, by the Rev. W. C. Atmore, Mr. Wirky Rosers to Miss Laura Eugenia Floys, both of this city.

DIED.

At Burlington, N. J., on the 2d instant, Silas Sisson, late of Lonsville, Ky., in the 62d year of his age, line remains are intered at Laurel Hall Cometery, near Philadelphia. bear milhfield Henry county, Ky., on the 2d inst., f congestion, Mis. Charlotte Bohannon, wife of W. Echannon, aged 55 years and 19 months. At the residence of Dr. George W. Forman, at High rove, Nelson county, on the 4th inst, J sapa Wit-AM Weaves, Infant on of Ben. C. and Virginia V. caver, aged 10 months and 20 days. On the 8th invi., at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., of heart disearc, BENJAMIN GARBRALL, in Diseast year. In this city, on the 7th inst., Miss Mary Emma Williams, aged 20, daughter of Fred and Catharine A. Williams.

A. Widisma.

On the 4th last., in Hunter's Bottom, Carroll country, Ky Filla Urill, youngest daughter of Wim. A. Mall Mary E. Daniel, aced 2 years and 13 days.

Al 20'clock A. M., Hanay Seroura, son of Charles and Munic Scholza, aged three years. Mrs. Ann C., wife of J. M. Borders, of Bloomfield, ky, departed this life October 5th, 1863, aged thirty-

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

But restores gray half to fis original color by supplying the capillary tubes with nevarat sustenamen insured by age or diseases. All insuratements due to composed of lease country, distroying the vitality and be anny of the hair, and advind of the medica no dressing. Helmetree's laimt able Coloring not mity curres hair to its natural color by an easy process, but

stores Pair to gives the hair a Luxuriant Beauty, remotes its growth, prevents its falling of, eradin druff, and imparis health and pleasantness to all it has stood the test of time, being the o at liair coloring, and is constantly increasing to pr. Used by both gentlemen and lailes. It is yell respectable desires, or can be precured by repreciable deafers, or can be procured commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & any. New Yora. Two sizes, 56 cents

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED. DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermaturely between the command breakment, Impolency, Lone of Power, a precily and effectively. Its effects are truly many a trial of the Specify of the Control of the Contro

A GENTS WANTED-TO TAKE ORDERS FOR eroff, the historian, and on the historian of the boulimes are new ready, superbly filmstrated will engraving Sold by amberright on only, and easy territory given. Convacers make 550 to 2 took. Send for elevalar of terms, 2c. Adam WARD F. HOVEY, No. 13 Spures street, No. 94 days HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Entchelor's New Tollet Cream for Drossing S PIRITS TURPENTINE—200 gallons Spirite Tur-or it dwg

OPICES

20 bags Peprer;
10 bags Alispice;
100 mats Chanamore,
200 lies Natures;
200 lies Blace; for sale by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

A LCOHOL- 45 bhis Alcohol for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. F PSOM SALTS-25 bbts Epsom Salts for sale by R. A. BUBINSON & CU. DICARB SODA-100 kees Bicarb. Soda for sale by B. A. ROBINSON & CO.

PILES! A Sure Cure.

PILES! A Certain Remedy.

E VERYBODY IS BEING CURED OF THIS DIS-DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY. Read what a sufferor cays: Mr. J. P. Hazard, 169
Second street, Cincinnati, says he has been a dreadful
aufforr with Files for a long time. He had using
the light street, and could obtain the relief. He
used atoms one-fourth of the could be relief. He
used atoms one-fourth of the complete cartestiands
File Liniument, and the complete cartestiands
vises at who are suffering to try the remedy.
Solid by all Irragalate
Handracture as No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincintail ANK FUR

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY. Sent to any part of the States on receipt of one dol

S.T.-1860.--X.

Fersons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness assitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, listress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, Ac., leserve to suffer if they will not my the colebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

anthorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable,

beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, per'ectly pare, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, goalle stimulant is required. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a bealthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and into hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermitteat levers. They purify the breath and actify of the stomach. They care Dysepeta and Constitution.

They cure Dyspepeia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brittlant

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted hature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Callsaya bark, winter green, sassafras, roots, and herba, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Crotx rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our 'private U. S. Slampover the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any sermatch the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to seil Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We self only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or seiling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchanta, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the ovi-cence we precent of their worth and esperiority. The are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physi-

P. H. DRAKE & CO., oto deod&weowem 203 Brandway, N. Y.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This is the most delightful and extraordinary artity, luparting the marble purity of youth and the disfingue appearance so invising in the city belie of fash-ion. If removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transpa-

rom the skin, leaving the completion from an enterrent, and smooth. It contains no material lujurious
to the skin. Patronized by Astresses and Opera Singors. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere,

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,

GENERA LAGENTS,

old coddewsm

203 Brandway, N. Y.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF DISEASE. THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF EVERY DISEASE

> art on receipt of 25 cents and a stamp dom-addressed Pr. STRICKLAND, 6 Knat Facesh COUGH NO MORE.

Try Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam.

MANHOOD How Lost! How Restored! fust Published, in a Senled Zuvelope. Price wie Conta A Loctare on the Nature, Protuncial, and Badical Cure of Spermatorhum or Sommal Weak, need, for outside Marriage queraily, Nervousney, Consumption, Epiteps, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, conting from Self-Abuse, Lo.—By EOBT, J. Collykewelle, M. D., Anthir of the Grown Eoch, de.

"A Reem to Theoremies of Sufference," Sent under seal, in a simin onvelope, to any officer, post pool, on receipt of six conts, or Ivo postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLIVE, 123 Bavery, New York, Posterdor Bax, 5335, and dawbania

THOS. E. WILSON. ARTHUR PETKE

WILSON & PETER (SUCCESSORS TO WILSON & STARSIED), WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glassware, Tobacco, Sauffs,

Perfumery, &c., NO, 416 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KT. AGENTS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS. als dåw2mla

JUST RECEIVED A LABOR STOCK OF

FOR VALL AND WINTER TRADE

PIATT, ALLEN, & CO. Nor. h side Main st, bet. Seventh and lighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND BANKERS,
BO, I Hanover Bulldings, Hanover St. Alba,
BOSEBY L. MAIVILARD,
WILLIAM WASSING, 3, 2 departs 1, SODA-ASH-15 casks S. As', for sale by A. ROBINSON & CO. AMPHOR-1,000 do can Camphor for rais by A. BUSINSON & CO... 313 Main at

Western part of the State, now raises as good f not the best white wheat now sent to the Eastern markets or to Europe. And if our farmers would only use more care in the preparation of the seed, and also eradicating fou

seeds from their lands, much improvement might be made in the quality of our wheat.

First, in regard to Smut—I know that liming seed is a preventive. Ten years ago my wheat was more than one-fourth smut; since then I have limed my seed, and it has been a very rare thing to find a head of smnt in my seed. My manner of liming seed is this: I first take to the barn a wash-tub, a harrel, and a bushel basket; then make a strong brine, and but into the tub as much as it will hold with a bushel of wheat; put that amount of wheat in the tub, and stir it well until the wheat is thoroughly wet; place the basket of the top of the barrel, and with a pail dip the wheat and brine into the basket, let it stand two or three minutes to drain; then pour the wheat on the floor and sift on about three quarts of fresh, slacked lime. Soir it well with a shovel, and put it by in a pile, put another bushel in the tub, pour the brine from the barrel npon it, and treat as before, and so on until I have ned as much as I wish to sow on the next sow in from six to twenty hours.

Now, as to how I know this to be a preven-ive. The smarty wheat raised ten years ago, as allowed to, I used for seed, and treated in the manner above described, except o e seven paced land across the field, which was sown with the same wheat not limed; at harves, the seed that was been was free from smnt, while that from the seed not thus prepared was at least half smnt. I also loaved one of my neighbors seed to sow about three acres; he said that he would risk smut producing smut the result was that his at harvest, like min that was not limed, was about half smut. Thi may not always prove an infallible remedy, but with me it has pr ved so for ten years. I will also give a little of my experience with

Chess. Cockle, and other foul weeds Nineteen years ago I commenced on the farm I now own; it was new—the country here was all new—and I should have saved myself much trouble if I had taken the pains I have since learned was necessary to procure clean seed, and prevent the growth of the numerous first wheat which I sowed contained con-siderable chess and cockle; I continued to sow the same, without much effort to immprove the seed, for six years. At that time, on account of sickness, I was obliged to sow wheat after wheat; the result was, that the next year I had to run my wheat three times through the mill to make it passably marketable. Chess and cockle grew almost everywhere on my farm. I made up my mind it would not do; and I set about fighting the whole noxious tr.be, and I think I have about conquered. I have not found a single head of chess in my wheat this year, and but very few stalks of cockle; and, without attempting to argue the interminable chess question, I can say that I know that wheat never turns to chess. My method has been to sow none but clean seed—to plough my fallows before chess or cockle had ed; after a few years they were so much reduced in quantity that, without taking much time, my men at harvest pocketed every spear y con'd find, and it was taken to the ho

end burned.

Now I think I have, in this matter, about arrived at the goal I have so long been seek-ing, viz: a farm free from chess and cockle. Farmers cometimes say, "I don't think it will pay to take so much pains," they raise choss and cockle, and get as much for their wheat as anybody. Well, I am sorry to say that this is too much the case—bayers do not make the difference in the price that they should; but during the past year I have got as high as five cents a bushel above the market for wheat that had not received any cleaning except that which was done by the separator whoa it was threshed. Then again, if five or six thou-sand bushels of worthless stuff is annually taken to the market with the wheat raised in this State, somebody is the loser thereby.

Will not farmers, for the sake of po or the sake of the credit of the noble State in which we live, make a little more earnest of fort to do the clean thing?

And remember always that in this as well price of liberty." C. CLOSE. POTATO STARCH .- Starch made from the

inte for arrowroot, as a wholesome nu'rition food for infants. It also makes a good che as it has not the medical properties of arrow-root, it is much to be preferred as an a ticle of daily food, except for children who are subject to diarrhoea or summer complaint. The protime required so short as to put it into the rower of every one having the means at hand. Wash any quantity of potat es perfectly c'ean, and grate them into a tub helf full of clean cold water; sur it up well; let it settle, and then pour off the foul water; put the grated potatoes into a fine wire or coarse hair sieve; plunge it into ano her tub of clean cold water, and wash the starch through the meshes of the sieve and throw the residue away; or wash it again if the starch remains in the pumice; let is settle again, and repeat this process until the water comes off clear; scrape from the top any remains of the pumice; then take the starch out, put it on dishes to dry in a warm room, and it will be fit for use immediately. When wanted for use, mix as much as may be needed in cold water, and stir it into boiling milk or water if preferred, and it requires no further cooking. It also makes a stiff and beau clearing thin muslins and lecce .- L'oston Cultivator

DRYING PEACHES WITHOUT PEELING .- A correspondent, says the Country Gentleman, who has tried the pian of drying peaaches mentioned below, to his great satisfaction, requests as to republish it for the benefit of our readers: The fuze is removed by immersing in lye. by boiling wood ashes in water to a tol-scrength. The lye should be warm, but erable strength. not so as to cook the paches, which are rubbed in it a while, and then washed in clear cold water. Every particle of furze will be removed, and only a thin skin remain—they can then be cut and dried in the usual manner They thus lose nothing of their sweetness by aling, and are said to be of the bist quality for all cooking purposes.

[To the Associated Pres HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION OF CAVALRY, HEADQUARTERS IST DIVISION OF CAVALEY, NARE DUNLAP, Oct. 3.

Col. Ed. M. McCook with two regiments of cavalry, the 1st Wisconsin and 2d Indiana, attacked Wheeler's force, 4,000 strong, at Anderson's Cross Boads yesterday and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120 men, taking 87 prisoners and recapturing all the Federal prisoners recently taken from our train, and all the government property, including 800 mules.

including 809 mules.

Among the prisoners are a Major on Wheeler's staff (the commander of the escort), a Major on General Martin's staff, Col. Russell (commanding a brigade), and nine other of

The enemy was completely ronted and driv-

Commander Bell, commanding the west Gulf squadron protem, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board of the U.S. steamers repairing at New Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases have been well-defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the names of pernicious and congestive fever. He says the disaster has not extended to land so far, and expresses the

not extended to land so far, and expresses the bope that the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which suffered most are those lying the longest off the city. The formation of the State Government of Virginia is now complete. The capital is temporarily established at Alexandria. The following are the names of the State officers: Francis H. Pierpont, Governor; L. P. C. Cowper, Lientenant-Governor; L. A. Hogans, Secretary of State; G. T. Smith, Treasurer; L. A. Webb, Anditor; F. E. Foster, Adjutant-General; J. R. Bewder, Attorney-General.

General.

The advertisements of rebel property under the confiscation act are daily on the increase in Alexandria. The loyal people there are exceedingly fearful lest some of the most deserving of the penalty may have their property protected by filmsy transfers. The people of Loudon county are becoming aroused to the necessity of protecting themselves against

guerillas,

Sr. Louis, Oct. 4.

The steamers Chancellor, Forest Queen, and Catahonta were burned at the levee this afternoon. The two latter boats were totally destroyed; the hull and machinery of the former were saved. All the boats were undergoing repairs. They were valued at \$75,000; insur-

MILLIEEN'S BEND, Sept. 23. The steamer R. Campbell, Jr., was set on fre by an incendiary just as she was approaching this point, at 60 clock A. M. We were all aroused by the slarm, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that we had barely time to get near the bow of the boat and get planks and staging lannched before the heat compelled us to jump overboard. We were cut off from the yawls by the fire, which commenced in the hold well aft, and drove us

all forward before it. The passengers and crew were free from the panic which generally characterizes such ter-rible scenes, and everything was done that the very limited time would permit to save life; fortunately there were but few women and children aboard. The ladies were all saved except one invalid, whom it was impossible for us to rescue. Two beautiful children of

Mrs. Cooley were lost.

The steamer Sunny Sonth passed as by without taking the slightest notice of us, while the burning wreck drifted away and we stood half naked and shivering on the [Special.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. Deserters tell the story that Longstreet's men had got back from Chickamanga, and that it was understood in the rebel army that Inat it was inderstood in the rebel army that preparations were making for another advance into Pennsylvania. If there be anything in the story, the plan is doubtless to be carried out in time for the election, as Jones and Imboden threaten to be in Western Virginia. Still the report does not yet come through a channel that can be regarded reliable.

able.

It is suggested here, by persons familiar with foreign affairs, that Russia is looking forward to the possibility of war with some of the great maritime powers, and that her fleet is here to avoid being blockaded.

Reliable advices here through private channels declare that Russia will have her army unto a million of men by spring.

nels declare that Russia will have her army up to a million of men by spring.

Col. Sir Percy Windham is relieved of command and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Quartermaster General Meigs writes from Chattanooga in high spirits of the condition and capability of Rosecrans's forces, who have in them, he judges, an amount of readiness for everything required of them, including mechanical capacity to help themselves unprecedented in our armies. recedented in our armies.

There is nothing from the front of special interest. The heavy rain washed away a portion of the railroad bridge this side of Culpepper, but it was soon repaired and trains are running again. [To the Associated Press.]

[To the Associated Press.]

A Tribune's special states that gentlemen who are accustomed to watch the current of European politics, and are in receipt of private correspondence from well-informed sources abroad, predict a great and general war, growing out of the Polish question, will convulse Europe by next spring. It is believed at St. Petersburg that Russia will then have 1,000,000 men under arms, and will be prepared for any emergency. It is conjectured here that the true explanation of the appearance of Russian vessels of war in our waters is to secure them from being blockaded in home ports, as was the case in the Crimean war. All quiet along the lines is the report from All quiet along the lines is the report from the front. The soldiers have been both gladdened and

The soldiers have been both gladdened and plundered by the arrival of a long train of cars loaded with Sniler's goods.

It can do no harm now to say that arrangements for forwarding troops from Washington to the Department of the Comberland have been brought to such perfection that soldiers who left here on Friday week were on Tuesday in position to render effective assistance to General Rosecrans, who has by this time received heavy reinforcements.

[To the Associated Frees.]

[To the Associated Press.] New York, Oct. 5.
The stesmship City of London, from Liver-

The steamship City of London, from Liver-pool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th, has arrived.

The withdrawal of Mason is confirmed.

The Times says if the Confederates are of-fended with England for trying to keep in the right, it is sorry for it; but the loss is theirs, while the relief to the British Government will be great, and the nation will have nothwill be great, and the nation will have noth-

mile great, and the nation will have nothing to repent.

A crowded meeting at Leeds adopted resolutions of rejoicing that the war was shaping itself into one for the destruction of slavery, denonncing the building of war ships for the Confederates, and applauding the Government for detaining those built.

The Times' city article warms the Government scalarst coing too far in stopping ship

ment against going too far in stopping ship building for the belligerents, while munitions of war are freely supplied. It says the course bears too much resemblance to the views of The La France says that the Federal corvette

Kearsage at Brest will receive precisely similar treatment accorded to the Florida. Each vessel will enjoy the same rights and advan-

Mexican Crown at all risks and perils, even his remaining rights and prerogatives under the Austrian Crown.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Poet asserts that the Washington government assisted Janreaz with arms and ammunition.

The Paris Moniteur published an address, dated Angust 15th, by the Polish national government, to Prince Czar Tiorsky; it has already appeared in English. The event created considerable sensation, and caused a fall on the bourse. Many journals regard it as a virtual recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

Rassia continues warlike preparations.

Latest via Queenstown, Sept. 24.—The Great
Eastern has withdrawn from American trips The American ships Express and Anna T. The American snips Express and Anna 1. Schmidt were destroyed by the Alabama off Rio Janeiro. No date given.

The following is a digest of the news per steamer Sidon, which left Liverpool on the 22d via Queenstown the 23, and has not yet

St. Helena advices of Angust 6th state that the Alsbana boarded a vessel off the Cape of Good Hope. It is reported she has fitted ont a

bark as a privateer, also that the Georgia was bark as a privaces, with her.

The pro Sonthern English journals begin to see signs of a collapse in the Sonth.

The Times editorially assumes that Maximilian will ascend the Mexican threne, and the British government will acknowledge the sermanization.

[To the Associated Press.] NASHVILLE, Oct. 5.

A rebel cavalry force, under Wheeler, estimated at from four to five thousand, with artillery, attacked McMinnville Saturday afternoon, capturing the town, together with the garrison, consisting of the 4th East Tennessee infantry. Our forces were without artillery, and the town was without defences or fortifi-

A part of the same force also destroyed a train of two hundred wagons between Bridge-port and Chattanooga on Friday, and captured an ammunition train of twelve wagons.

Parts of rebel cavalry are scattered along the roads near and south of Murfreesboro, their object being to destroy the realroad and tale. object being to destroy the railroad and tele-graphic communication, and to capture the stockades, &c. They are being closely pur-

sued by our troops.
[To the Associated Press.] NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 10th, has arrived. The rebellion in St. Domingo is increasing.

The gunboat Kearney arrived at Havana on the 29th. She reports that the Tioga took into Key West on the 28th the rebel steamer Herald, with 250 bales of cotton.

Agents for a new blockade running companion of the 28th the residence of \$2,000 was about the certification of \$2,000 was about the certification of \$2,000 was about the certification.

with a capital of \$2,000,000, were about Herald. She was the first vessel of the

[To the Associated Press.] St. Louis, Sept. 5.

The Democrat's Leaven worth special says that General Blunt had left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. Generillas are entiting off trains, and the enemy around Fort Smith are in a me-

nacing attitude.

The Mayor of Parkeville, with 100 other citizens of Platte county, Mo., made a state-ment to the effect that there are now in Leav-esworth over 100 Union men and families who have fled from Platte county for fear of violence from Moss's militiamen, and if a change in the condition of affairs is not soon made the lives and property of the Union men of Platte county will be at the mercy of men whose loyalty has always been at the best

So many destitute refugees have arrived at Leavenworth from Missouri that the Mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their necessities.

A convention of all the editors in Kansas will be held at Leavenworth on Wednesday to arrange for concert of action on military mis

CAIRO, Oct. 5. H. D. Gulley, of Kemper county, Mississippi, has announced himself as a candidate for representative on the Reconstruction plat-

Vicksburg dates of the 23d ult. say that the Vicksburg dates of the 23d ult. say that the Texas expedition has exploded.
The railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson is to be rebuilt. A movement from Vicksburg is to be made very soon. Gen. Logan has taken command of the city, and closed all places of business. There is great want of fuel for transports at Vicksburg.
A flag of truce, under Col. Colbangh, left for Dixie on the 25th. Gen. Grant rode out for the first time on the same day.
A prominent citizen of Mobile reports that there will not be much resistance offered at

there will not be much resistance offered at ance unassumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Several fues are reported lost, but nothing definite is keing at present.

The steemer Campbell was beyined near Milliken's Bend a few days since. She was raised at \$60,000, and was insured for \$25,000.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5, 1 P. M. McMinnville has been taken by General Wheeler, with forces reported at ten thousand, but probably only five thousand. The 4th East Tennessee regiment, three hundred and

tty strong, abandoned the place and scat-red without a fight.

McCook, with two regiments of cavalry, attacked Wheeler, routing him, killing over one hundred, taking about as many prisoners, and recapturing several hundred mules and some plunder. He only attacked the rear-

Mnrfreesboro, and at Christiana, on the Nash-ville and Chattanooga Railroad. Atdaylight his morning the wires were cnt below Mur-freesboro. Can't say what has been done to protect the road, but hope sufficient to preent much mischief. Reinforcements have arrived at Murfrees-NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Washington correspondent of the Com-mercial says: The apprehension felt is some quarters at the North, based on the telegrams quarters at the North, based on the telegrams from Atlanta in the Richmond papers, relative to the situation of Rosecrans, have no foundation here, where it is well understood that Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs that he is entirely able to hold Chattanooga. There is much that might be said tending to strengthen the public confidence in the belief that the new reorganization of the army of the Cumberland, will see proceed to the tiss reinforcements, will soon lead to the prandest of results, were they not of a character improper for publicity. The organization of this army will require a little more time, that its efficiency may insure success on the resumption of the campaign.

Quartermaster-General Meigs does not share the opinions expressed by a rivers from the the opinions expressed by arrivals from the army that it is diaheartened, demoralized, &c. On the contrary he declares that it is in excel-

lent condition, and fully equal for any emergency.
The Richmond Examiner of the 28th says: Captain Bell, who left Richmond a few days since for the purpose of leading a naval expe-dition in open boats on the Chesapeake Bay, has returned, having achieved a most brilliant success. He succeeded in sinking seven Yan-kee vessels and taking considerable property. One vessel he ran ashore in Virginia, and saved from her a large quantity of cheese, &c

He captured seventeen prisoners, who are on their way to Richmond. Thilladelphia, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Knoxville, Tenn., to the Bulletin, says Col. Carter has taken position at Bull's Gap. The rebels hold Greenville, strongly reinforced. Bayard and Wolford are still in the advance below Loudon, skirmishing with the rebel eggalry. ing with the rebel cavalry.

The rebel attack on McMinnville indicates a formidable flank movement to cut Rosecrane's lines and isolate Burnside.

On the 28th the rebels attacked our right, and were repulsed, after a fight of two hours. A large number of rebels were taken prisoners. They express mortification at the result of the Chickamauga battles. Their losses exceeded ours. Two rebel divisions were reported at Harrison's Landing, on the Tennessee river. The rebel cavalry made an effort to cross the river on the 30th, but were driven

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 20, via Claos, Oct. 5. Matters are evidently drawing to a crisis on the west side of the Mississippi. All the 13th and 19th corps, except Herron's division, have been moved to Brashear City. One corps will move further west, while the other moves north to co-operate with Herron, who has been after Dick Taylor on the Red river. Gen. Banks, it is said, takes the field in person. Franklin is in command of the 19th corps. Gen. Herron's headquarters are on the Atcha-Gen. Herron's headquarters are on the Atcha falaya river.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4. The flag-of-trnce-boat New York arrived last night from City Point. She brings Richmond papers to the 3d, which contain the fol-

lowing: Charleston, Oct. 1.—On the 30th ult. the enemy fired 30-ponnder Parrotts all day at intervals of 15 minutes alternately at Sumpter and Johnson. Battery Tompkins replied vigorously. No casnalties or damage of importance on our side. Very heavy firing is going on between the hostile batteries this morning.

Charleston, Oct. 1.—The firing during to-The enemy has been steadily pounding at the ruins of Sumpter from his batteries on Morris Island beyond Wegner. He also shelled Fort Johnson, and one batteries and Fort Moultrie replied with a brisk and steady fire. All quetter is the state of the stat

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 3 .- The Legislature adjourned to-day, having passed the following bills: An act to prevent desertion from the service; an act for raising and granting privileges to volunteer companies of mounted infantry; to provide for the election of mem-bers of Congress; an act to amend an act to anpply negro labor for defence.

A letter from Dalton, Ga., dated Sept. 26, published in the Richmond Despatch Saturday, says the over-sanguine multitude will be The Europe of Frankfort asserts that ArchDuke Maximillian has finally accepted the
Mexican Crown at all risks and perils, even
Mexican Crown at all risks and perils, even
is no easy job, although his losses have been
and preparatives under chance of Bragg's taking Rosecrans's army is no easy job, although his losses have been heavy, yet he has a formidable army. About 2,500 remain in the field hospitals, who are too severely wounded to endure transporta-Yesterday morning as some of our team-sters were foraging near the Rapid Ann, north of Clark Mountain, one of the enemy's en-trenched batteries fired seven shots at them.

trenched batteries fired seven shots at them. The rebels had previously given our pickets rotice that they should do so if they repeated the act. No one was injured.

A rebel brigade occupied a strong position north of the Rapid Ann, near the railroad, a short distance from our lines. The road is in good order between the two lines. Our treats are strongly nicketed along the Rapid

crs are strongly picketed along the Rapid Ann to its mouth, and thence down the Rap-Potomac. Some of their raids and captures might be prevented if our troops were more

watchful.

Major Rice Groves, Chief of Artillery on
General Breckinridge's staff, died Sunday
from wounds received at Chickamanga. Nashville, Oct. 5. Wheeler's cavalry, estimated at 4 000, with

Wheeler's cavalry, estimated at 4 000, with four pieces of artillery, appeared this morning in frent of Mnrfreesboro, but did not attack us. At last accounts they were still in the vicinity. Our cavalry had several skirmishes, and secured a number of prisoners. A party of rebel cavalry also opened fire on the stockade at Stone river bridge, and after burning the bridge, retired. Two small bridges, the Chatteroora reliberal are rebridges on the Chattanooga railroad are reported destroyed. The rebel forces are reported hotly pursued by onr cavalry, and Union victory.

apidly retreating.
Attorney-General Stubblefield was not taken prisoner, as was feared, but arrived here safely this morning. CAIRO, Oct. 5.

The steamer Anderson, from Memphis, has arrived. She brings two hundred bales of cotton and three hundred passengers.
The steamer War Eagle was fired into twelve times by gnerillas above Columbia, Miss. No-

[Special.] Cairo, Oct. 5.
By the arrival of the steamer J. B. Perry, By the arrival of the steamer J. B. Perry, we have one day's later advices from Memphis, Vicksburg, and Little Rock—news to the 28th ult. At nine o'clock on the night of the 27th the despatch boat Juleana, Capt. Thomas, exploded her boiler when below Grand Lake bound up from Vicksburg. The steamer is now undergoing repairs at Skipwith's Landing. The old Sam Gaty was sunk by a anag last Thursday at the latter place. Everything is quiet at Little Rock, in a military point of view.

Price's retreating army was last heard from in the vicinity of Shreveport, Lonisians, bound for some point in Texas. Many of the citizens of Little Rock who left in Price's army are now leaving in secres.

The people of the State generally hail the restoration of Federal rule with pleasnre. They have been long bowed down by iron despotism, and welcome the hour of deliverance with open demonstration of joy.
Unionism is at a heavy preminm at the

Unionism is as Capitol of Arkansas. [Special.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. The evidence in Major-General Milroy's case, with a review of the testimony by Judge Advocate Holt, has been laid before the Pres-

The sale of government 20s during the first three days of October were nearly two and a There are no new arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. All civilians paroled before May 6 and military before Sept. 12 are

The demand of the Government for infor-

mation as to the treatment of negro troops still remains numewered.

The Russian officers are to be invited by private parties to take a trip to Pittsburg, and as far as St. Louis, and also to Washington, They will probably stay all winter. Charleston refugees report four lines of ob-structions in the harbor, and a line of piles driven twenty. five feet broad, with stone between. They say the attacking force can-not march beyond Fort Johnson, and that it

would take a year, without the interruption of hostile cannon, to remove them. The Missouri delegation are still remaining, having placed with Mr. Lincoln a mass of documentary evidence to sustain their charges against Gamble and Schofield. They still await an answer, and are not sanguine

await an answer, and are not sanguine of perfect success.

Admiral Dahlgren in a private letter writes: "I see by the rebel papers that the rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumpher, but called the demand pnerile and assuming, which is a lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor effert of some of the chivalry to keep up their spirits."

It is untrue that recrulting slaves in Maryland has been stopped by the President. The enly change likely to be made will be by an

order regulating the matter so as to secure identification and furnishing other means for enabling the master to anostantiate his claim. The Richmond Dispatch of the 3d has the llowing: "There was nothing from General Lee's army last evening. The rain of Thursday and yesterday was very heavy in the vicinity of Gordons ville."

The same paper says the rapid advance in

The same paper says the rapid advance in all the necessaries of clothing and subsistence threaten us with great distress. There is no nse disguising the truth that a defeat on the battle-field could hardly bring more suffering. We know the currency is depressed, but it is not depreciated as much as the prices would indicate. Produce must be distributed, prices must be reduced, or there will be intense suffering witnessed.

suffering witnessed.

The Dispatch of Friday, Oct. 2, treating upon affairs in East Tennessee, concludes as follows: "Upon the whole, as far as we can lows: "Upon the whole, as har as we can judge, relative to the situation of the two armies, from the meagre information afforded by the telegraph, that of Bragg seems to be encouraging; that of Rosecrans gravely critical. The Yankees, however, are making pro-

cal. The Yankees, however, are making prodigious efforts to reinforce the latter, having
already despatched troops from Meade's army
and a large number of troops from Vicksburg
and other Southern points.

The speech of Postmaster General Blair in
an adjoining county in Maryland on Saturday
last is creating quite a sensation. He took
a bold conservative stand, denouncing what
he calls the revolutionary schemes of the abolitionists, and stating that it was no purpose
of the war to annihilate State laws. In conclusion he said it is manifest that the Presiof the war to annihilate State laws. In con-clusion he said it is manifest that the Presi-dent must steer his course between the strong conflicting tidea of two revolutionary move-ments, that of the nullifiers to destroy the Union and set up a Southern Confederacy, and that of the ultra abolitionists which has set out to disfranchise the South on the pre-text of making sure the emancipation of the slaves. It is not improbable that the latter, though aiming at a different result, will be found co-operating in the end with the confound co-operating in the end with the con-spirators of the Sonth and their foreign allies. They may prefer parting with the South to partnership and equality under the Constitu-There is nothing from the Rapid Ann or

Army of the Cumberland. [To the Associated Press.] Nashville, Oct. 5.

An unusual degree of excitement prevails here to-day in consequence of the rebel General Forrest, with a torce of about 4,000 mount-

ed men, having made a raid on our line of railroad communication between this place and Bridgeport or Chattanooga, and at this particular time no trains are leaving for the north, yet this circumstauce need give no particular alarm. The enemy can do but comparative little to injure our communication. paratively little to injure our communication.
Forrest may succeed in interrupting our
communication for a few boars, but we have
not only a force to drive them back but to defeat an immensely heavier force. There is no need to fear Gen. Rosecrans's success in hold-ing his position in Chattanooga. He is too strong at that place for the enemy to attack him with even a show of success.

To-day skirmishing has been going on in the reighborhood of Murfreesboro. The enemy made an attempt to destroy a bridge of considerable importance to us in a railroat point of view. In the skirmish very few were wonded and none killed.

wounded and none killed.

Some persons are inclined to think that an engagement is going on at Chattanooga, but I don't coincide with them. Unless the enemy is very desperate he will not attack Chattanooga. If he does, there is every likelihood he will be defeated. If he attempts a flank movement on that place he will meet a force that has been long and well tried in the field, and Gen. Rosecrans would be able to hold out several days against movements and attacks. several days against movements and attacks even of a very superior force. The present raid was not an unexpected one; we were

looking for it.

Cavalry movements do not surprise us. It is only when heavy bodies of infantry move on our lines of communication or flanks that we prepare for serious engagements. Let me assure the people that fears for Rosecrans's rear and for the safety of Murfreesboro need not be entertained unless the remay moved on our entertained, unless the enemy moved on our rear flank in full force. A General, well qual-ified to know, assures me there is no informa-tion of an attack on Chattanooga np to the cutting of the wires between here and Bridgeport; said cutting having taken place this morning.
[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, Oct. 5.
Full efficial advices of a late date have been received at the Navy Department from Admi-ral Dahlgren. They are very satisfactory, and, although from their, nature their publi-cation at this time would be highly indiscreet, they show that neither Dahlgren nor Gilmore is idle. They are pushing forward prepara-tions for a renewal of active and efficient op-

These two distinguished commanders have too much the interest of the canse at heart, and to busily engaged in forwarding their preparations for reducing fortifications and to capture the city, to waste their time in the foolish bickering and jealousies ascribed to them by certain newspaper correspondents

On the contrary, they are working cordially and heartily together, and the results of their co-operation will be witnessed before long in a manner which will convince Beauregard and his friends and sympathizers that all bar-barism is not exhausted in the first shelling o the devoted city.
[To the Associated Press.]

New York, Oct. 6.
A Fortress Monroe letter, dated the 4th, to
the Herald, states that an expedition on a
large scale, consisting of artillery, cavalry,
and infantry, has been organized, and, in conjunction with several army gunboats, started from here yesterday P. M. Weather all that could be desired; hence the expeditionary corps will not suffer any from unfavorable ind and tide.

Destination is unknown even to those par-

cipating. The troops left under sealed or-ers, which are not to be opened until a certain point is reached. The place of rendezvous has been appointed where various commanders are to meet and adopt such measures as will ensure success to the expedition. Major-General Foster planned the campaign, and entrusted his plans to only

the campaign, and entrusted his plans to only a few competent and trustworthy officers in whom he reposes every confidence.

The object of the expedition is to wreak a severe blow on that vital point, and if properly carried ont, it will have a telling effect, and may be conducive in hastening the fall campaign on both sides. At all events, the rebels will be compelled to concentrate a large force, if none is there at present, and should the latter be the case, our troops are numerous enough to fight a heavy engage. nnmerous enough to fight a heavy engage ment, and the result can be no other than

"[To the Associated Press.] Cincinnati, Oct 6.
Dobell's birean and chair factory, on Sixth
street, was entirely destroyed by firelast night.
The limber yard and three adjoining houses
were damaged. Loss about \$50,000, partially

Private advices from Chattanooga to the

Private advices from Chattanoogs to the lst represent the army as in fine spirits and its position as impregnable.

A special to the Commercial dated Knoxville, Oct. 5, says onr forces below have penetrated to the Hawassee river, the enemy retring. The rebels have also fallen back above, Colonel Carter being beyond Greenville tomorth. night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. The Post says, by the arrival of the steamer Fulton at this port, from Charleston, we have a report, apparently on good authority, that the headquarters of General Gilmore had been removed from Morris Island to Folly Island, the continual sinking of the beach of Morris Island rendering the removal of the Federal headquarters, the body of the troops, and the material a measure of convenience while material a measure of convenience, while there are sanitary ressons which would ultimately be controlling. There are said to be other causes for the change, among them is, that the troops will not be less available in the future operations against Charleston if they are entirely ont of the range of any bat-teries the rebels have or can erect on James

The recent firing from Gen. Gilmore's bat-The recent firing from Gen. Gilmore's batteries, of which we have received news from rebel sources, were directed almost exclusively against the efforts that were making, and which the rebels do not disclose, to erect new batteries in the ruins of Fort Sumpter. It appears that our reconnoitering boats which passed near the walls during the night, discovered that the garrison was condusting extensive operations, and indications were that the rebels who were gathering in large numbers would be occupied in erecting hatteries inside of the ruins, with the intention of using them when the works should be enficiently advanced to justify the removal of the broken walls and debris, which protected the workmen and concealed their operations from our view. The rapid and heavy firing of our gans, view. The rapid and heavy firing of our guns, it is expected, will not only stop this work, but render the rebel occupation of Sumpter precarious if not impossible.

General Gilmore's operations on Morris

Island are actively going on. The battery on Cummings' Point now shields our troops per-fectly, while the condition of Wagner is such as to protect the troops from all hazard. Still there are a few casualties, all of which occur in consequence of unnecessary exponse.

The batteries which are intended to throw Greek fire are now nearly completed, and recent experiments have shown that the fire may be safely and effectively used. Charleston is within fair range of the gnns already placed, and which are in such numbers as will

insure the destruction of the city when they are turned upon it.

This event will not take place until other places are complete and the navy is ready to places are complete and the navy is ready to co-operate with the army.

Complaint against Admiral Dahlgren is noiversal. Our naval officers and sailors believe that Admiral Farragut will soon take command of the fleet in Charleston harbor, and they express the utmost confidence that the result of the operations there undertaken will be successful.

Lieut. Commanding Chandler, of the Say Jacinto, informs the Secretary of the Nav that on the 16th of Sept., in latitude 25. north, and longitude 86.11 west, the steam relative bavis, a rebel blockade runner, we captured by that ship after a chase of 2 hours. She was bound from Havana to Mobile, and left Havana on the 14th of September, and was loaded with different articles for the rebe

authorities.

A band of gnerillas, under the famous Wheeler, of Leudon county, made a raid last night into Langley, six miles above Georgetown, driving in the pickets. They had two pieces of artillery.

Major General Hancock, writing to a friend in Washington, expresses a hope to join the quote below: n Washington, expresses a hope to join the army within three weeks. He is lame and

not able to ride on horseback, but his wound healing. The case of Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, against Count Gerouskee will be leard at the Criminal Court this week. The indictment alleges that the Gerouskee publi-cation was for the purpose of inducing the be-lief that Hunter violated the confidence and responsibility of his office under the Govern-Last night the guerillas entered Fairfax C.

Il. and revzed a considerable amount of sut-ler's goods; they also paid a visit to the Gov-enment farm at Falls Church, but vigilant guards frustrated their designs. New York, Oct 6.

The Commercial's Washington correspondent says the President has prohibited the further culistment of Maryland slaves in arms. Also that the Government will not allow any correspondent to telegraph any news relative to Rosecrans's army to the North, although extracts from the published columns of the Weshington pages?

Washington papers.
[To the Associated Pres. The Herald's despatch from Washington states that no arrangements have been made for the release of officers held by the rebels as prisoners of war at Richmond. Captures in prisoners of war at Richmond. Captures in the battle near Chattanooga have increased the number to over one thousand, who are all crowded into Libby prison, while the rebels are declaring every one of their officers and men exchanged, and are putting them in the field again. They still hold on to our officers and many privates as well as civilians. Yesterday was the day for enforcing the conscription in Virginia.

White's cavalry in small squads were scouring Fairfax country, picking up all the citizens that could be found and stealing horses. One gang passed along in close proximity to our defences and threatened an attack npon the government farms, but the strong guard pre-

government farms, but the strong guard pre-Deserters from the army continue to cross the Potomac below Alexandria, notwithstand-the vigilance of the flotilla. Reports of the condition of the crops for the

month of September are coming in at the Agricultural Bureau very promptly. They will be arranged for publication in a few days, and will be of more than usual importance. A despatch from the Army of the Potomac to the Herald says about five o'clock to-day rebel messengers in shape of shells paid as a visit. The firing was on our left in the direc-tion of Somersville Ford, and as we treated them with silent contempt, they shortly gave

np their amusement.

A Tribnne's despatch says a private in the Second Corps was shot in the woods inside our lines, near Raccoon Ford, by rebels.

On Friday last five rebels were captured. An artillery private reports that he was ar-rested within a mile and a half of General Meade's headquarters, robbed, and released. It was tated some time ago that the citizens of Loudon and Fairfax counties had petitioned Jeff Davis to have Mosby removed from those regions, as the horses which he captured did not compensate for the horses taken and the damage done by Union troops in vursuit of him. To this Jeff Davis and Gen. Stuart responded that the recover of the state of the good done by that the people could not see the good done by Mosby with his men, which was keeping a large force of the enemy employed around Washington which might otherwise be em-

ployed elsewhere.
The Times' Washington despatch says, a colored barter direct from Richmond, where he has resided for the last 18 years, and who has been in daily contact with the leading rebels, eays: The battle of Chickemauge is not considered by the people of Richmond as a success, and that Richmond can be easily captured if the Yankees wanted it, and that captured if the Yankees wanted it, and that the officers of the army have frequently said in his hearing would be abandoned should the army of the Potomac advance in force.

Many citizens assert publicly that they will not offer any resistance in case of an attack, because it would he utterly useless. People are daily sending their effects further sonth in anticipation of the coming Yankees.

One day last week the State Guard was called out to superges a threatened pread riot.

One day last week the State Guard was called ont to suppress a threatened bread riot. Hundreds of employes of the Government with their wives and the wives of soldiers assembled in front of the State Capitol, and, armed with clubs and other missiles, demanded of the authorities relief for their starving children. An extensive riot was only prevented by the prompt action of the State Guard and the promises of the State anthorities. The action of the Virginia Legislature last Friday would seem to confirm this statement.

Lee's forces between Rapid Ann and Pe-Lee's forces between Rapid Ann and Petersburg are only 35,000. It is a suggestive fact, mentioned by this colored man, that Stuart has failed to get a commission as Lient. General on account of his numerous defeats.

A Newbern letter to the Herald, dated 29th September, says a few days since Capt. Schaffer, of the 85th New York, with a small detachment of the 101st and 102d Pennsylvania, and his own recipient, which a sensylvania. tachment of the 101st and 102d remasjivand his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works at Nag's Head and destroyed the works, which were supplied with wrought trop mans and about 100 bushels of salt. The works, which were supplied with wrought iron pans and about 100 bushels of salt. The enemy were making about 150 bushels per night and sending it across Carrituck Sound in caroca. A Paris letter to the World says the pirate

Florida is being repaired by government engineer and laborers at the government deck. When she goes to sea she will salute the French flag, and it is already publicly stated that the Confederate salute will be cfficially responded to.

Three Federal vessels of war are on watch ontside, and the chances of an action is im-

minent.

Papers state the Florida will leave Brest during the present week. This is not true. She will leave the dock but not the port. In the meantime she may be joined by one or two formidable colleagues.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 7.

The steemer Persia from Liverrool. 28th

Sandy Hook, Oct. 7.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool 26th ult., via Queenstown 27th, has arrived.

Liverpool, Saturday P. M.—Cotton firmer and nuchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady. Illinois Central 14@12 disconnt. Eric 72@75. Consols 93½.@03%.

Lyons, Sept. 26.—The Rhine has overflowed about seven feet along the line of the Lyons railroad, and the country is submerged along the banks. The pirates Alabama and Georgia have visited the ports of Cape Good Hope and captured and foundered several vessels.

The steamer Vanderbildt left St. Helena Angust 20th in pursuit of the Alabama, and had captured fifty-six priz: s.

Mason's letter to Russell, on withdrawing from London, was published.
It quotes Davis' instructions, saying that it is belived the British Government 13 determined to decline friendly overtures, and will not receive a minister; it is therefore no long-er consistent with the dignity of the Confed-erate Government for Mr. Mason to remain.

The Polish question is unchanged.
It is reported that Baron Gros informed Earl
Russel that It was the opinion of the French
government, in relation to the Polish negotiations, that it is preferable to close a useless CHICAGO, Oct. 7.

The Evening Journal has information from passengers just from New Orleans that Franklin's corps was repulsed in an attack on Brashear City. Afterwards, Ord's corps (the 13th) attacked and completely defeated the rebels. No particulars given.

It is said that General Sherman, at Memphis, received official information of affairs.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The extract from the Richmond papers of the 3d, copied generally into the New York press, stating that Imboden had recently made a descent upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is entirely incorrect. No interruption to the regular freight or passenger business has occurred since the re-opening in August. to the regular freight or passenger business has occurred since the re-opening in August, nor is such a contingency probable. The temporary large movement for the Government has been fully and satisfactorily accomplished, and the consequent return from this sonree of empty cars, together with those loaded with produce bound east, insures for weetward trains prompt despatch.

For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in Christ'an County.

A DEMAND for money induces me to offer a most desirable farm, situated ten miles south of Hopkinsville. Ey, on the Uern Mill road. It is surrounded by wealth, intelligence, schools, charches, milis, &c., and is within two and half miles of the turrepike to the Cumbertand river. Five hundred acres are in an attack of cultivation, and the remainder finely timbered; barns to cure seventy acres tobacco; lond equality divided by road; with invest concessors, and abundance of truit at each of them; two good wells; two never-failing springs, and stock water in a brudance, with overy improvement suited to a well-arranged home. dance, with overy improvement suited to a woll-arranged home.

I will sell the whole or a part of said land, give possession at any desirable time, and divide payments to suit purchasers. It is suitable for two good or tour small farms. If the above is not sold by the 25th of September next, I will, on the 21st of October, sell to the highest blidder said land. I will also sell my entire crop, stock, farm attensils, &c., at the same time. Terms made known on day of saie.

66 d2&wl

30 bags regulation of the Adispice;
100 mats Clunamon;
200 ibs Nutmegs;
200 ibs Mace, for saie by
200 ibs Mace, for saie by A LCOHOL-25 bbis Aicohol for sale by o2 ds aw2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. E PSOM SALTS-25 hbis Epsom Saits for sair by R. A. BOBINSON & CO. BICARB SODA-100 kegs Bicarb. Soda for saie hy B, A, EOBINSON & CO,

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND. -- Harvey Birch, an emissary who visited Richmond, under the guise of a Northern friend of the rebels, but was viewed with suspicion and confined in the Libby Prison from last spring, antil quite a recent date, furnishes the New York Herald with some interesting and important-if reliable-statements, which we

The Iron-Clads at Richmond—The Rebel Navy.—Three iron-clads, one in the precise style of the Merrimac, are in process of construction; but owing to the scarcity of me chanics and iron suitable for armor purposes chanics and iron suitable for armor purposes, they progress very slowly. In July the track of the railroad in Main street was taken up and is used as plating. They have completed one iron-clad similar to the Merrimac, and the "Torpedo," upon which Alexander John II. Stephens essayed to visit Washington. This constitutes the entire armament in the James River—the two or three old propellers, in their present condition, being of no teconnt. But that the rebels are making orafit efforts elsethat the rebels are making great efforts elsewhere to strengthen their navy, there can be no doubt. A clerk in the Navy Department, a relative of Secretary Mallory, assness me that they tave nine iron-clads being constructed in Enrope, five of which would be ready for sea in October.

Rebel Negro Troeps.—The report that Jeff Davis is about to call several hundred thonsand negroes into the field is probably not without some formulation. The propriety and expedience of such a Magazara has been acube a report of such as Magazara has been acube. that the rebels are making great efforts else

expediency of such a masure has been a subject of discussion in the rebel cabinet for several months past. Jany prominent rebels, including Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, have declared themselves in favor of it. Gov. Bonham recommended, as far back as April last, in a letter to the rebel Secretary of War, not only the arming of a portion of the slaves. not only the arming of a portion of the slaves but that there are 132,000 free negroes in the but that there are 132,000 free negroes in the rebel States, exclusive of Kentucky and Missouri, and that all those fit for military duty should be conscripted. On the other hand there were urged three objections to this measure: first, that these negroes were all required to till the soil, and provide subsistence for the army and people; secondly, that it would be imprudent—some said suicidal—to put arms in their hands; and, thirdly, that the Government had not arms to give them. It put arms in their hands; and, thirdly, that the Government had not arms to give them. It was, however, determined, as I have good reason to know, to procure all the maskets and rifles possible, and as a dernier resort to conscript the free negroes and arm a portion of the slaves. It is, therefore, not improbable that the rebel chief, seeing the rebellion in articulo mortis, has, in alarm and despair, resolved to adopt the donbtful, if not direful, measure. measure.

Views of the Rebel Leaders - All of the offi-

cets of the government with whom I conversed, from Jeff Davis down to Capt. Alexander, of Castle Thunder (a great descent, to be sure), were emphatic in declaring that peace be snre), were emphatic in declaring that peace could only be established with the independence of the Confederacy—that any propositions having in view the reconstruction or restoration of the Union would be simply prepositerous and insulting. They express great confidence that at no distant day their nationality will be recognized by both the French and British Governments. In one of my conversations with Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, he said, among other things, that the intervention of France, when necessary, could be relied upon as a certainty, and that he believed the only reason the Emperor has delayed it so long was his desire that the South should exhanst her own resonrces and become embarrassed as far as possible South should exhaust her own resources and become embarrassed as far as possible before lending her a helping hand, in order that he might lay her under greater obligations, and be in a position to dictate terms of treaty and alliance the more to his interest and advantage. But, he continued in the same conversation, let the Confederacy once be recognized, and peace with the United States established, and Napoleon will not be long in finding out that the Confederacy once be recognized, and peace with the United States established, and Napoleon will not be long in finding ont that the Sonthern people are not to be made the tools of any European monarchy, and that the geographical and agricultural relations of their conntry and Mexico, as well as their commercial interests, demand that they should be of the same nationality. In the same connection, he said, with regard to the British Government, that its policy toward the Confederacy had been of the most cowardly and mercenary character, while toward the North it had exhibited numistakable symptoms of treachery and aversion; and that he hoped the North would soon become satisfied that they were waging a fruitless and hopeless war, and, after making peace with the Sonth, would make good its loss of territory, and at the same time punish the insolence and perfidy of England, by annexing the Canadas. This is not by any means all I heard from high officials on the subject of foreign recognition; but I will only add that I was informed by the private secretary of Mr. Benjamin, that despatches had been received at the State Department from Mr. Slidell, conveying the positive assurance that the Confederacy would be recognized by France on or before the 10th of January, 1864.

CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO,-The Chicago Jonrnal, in an article describing the condition of affairs at Camp Donglas, near that city,

The cornenters and workmen of various The carpenters and workmen of various classes are vigoronsly at work preparing the barracks and grounds for winter. Captain Goodman is doing all in his power to improve the sanitary condition of the camp, and the comfort of the quarters of both soldiers and prisoners. In addition to the three hydrants now in use, ten new ones are being erected in different rootions of the camp, the water different portions of the camp, the water pipes being laid through the grounds. The sewers for drainage and the water-pipes will be completed this week. It has been decided to construct a new and more substantial fence around the camp, to be thirteen feet high, with a walk or "gnard-walk" on the top, two and a half feet wide, with sentry honses at proper distances apart. Work upon this important improvement will be commenced this week.

week. Yesterday six handred and seventy prisoners arrived from Chattanooga, taken at the battle of Chickamanga. They are principally from Longstreet's command (notorious for their dare-devil desperation), and are the most poorly clad and cadaverous looking set that have arrived since those from Arkansas Post. These rebels were gnarded by a detachment of the 20th Kentncky regiment. About one then some more Chickamanga prisoners are expected to arrive soon. Including the recent arrivals, there are now about five thousand seven hundred and eighty rebel prisoners at Carry Darrier.

Camp Donglas. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Oct. 5, 1863. CAUSES DECIDED.

yelie; affirmed. Lew's et al vs Harris & Co., Louisville Chancery; reversed. ordens.

Ordens.

Bett's executors, &c., vs Thompson et ux, Sco
sponse of appellant to rule awarded vs him fied FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1363. CAUSES DECIDED. Offult, vs. Gano, et al. Scott, affirmed. Craig vs. Risk, et al Scott, reversed.

MARRIED. In the Christian Church, on Tuesday morning, STEFREN Ross, of Oldham county, Ky., to Miss S. KERR, of this city.

By the same, and at the same place, J H. Haads o Miss Fanny E. Coons, a pupil of Mr. Nohle Butier DIED.

In New York, Seplember 25th, Ianne T., wife of Lewis I. White, in the 34th year of her age, forwerly of this city.

Accidentally killed, Oct. 5th, 1853, on the Lonisville and Nashville Railroad, William J. Waninken, son of Julia and W. T. Warinner, in his 18th year.

In this city, at the residence of her son, Chas. Branker, on the evening of the 5th instant, Hennerth Sweaningen, in the 5ch year of her age. In this city, on Tnesday, October 6, 1863, Sarah Williams, wife of E. E. Williams, in the 73d year of On Monday, October 5, at one o'clock, Muntha Hav-

Strayed or Stolen,
I'ROM A LOT ON THE PUINT, NEAR BEAR
I'RIMS hidge, on the 79th of September, a MAY
MAKE, at years old, with a star in the fore read, badly saddide-marked, some round spoke on her bips and sides, one or both hind feet white. She had just been taken from her coit, on Knob creek, Bnilitt couty, Ky. Any one reinralug said mare to the wagenyard op Eighth street, believed J-fferson and Green, will be liberally rewarded.

GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Noiseless

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

These Machines have taken the First Pre-nium at the State Fairs last held in New York, Missonri, Rew Jersey, Kentucky, Cohio, Tonnessee, Undiana, Virginia, North Carol Michigan, Alabama, California in 1962. The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker Minchine has taken the First Premium in every Fair in the United States whore it has been exhibited to this date.

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For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This Medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCEROUS depositions and all UNNATUERAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and Liftumston, and is good for MBN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

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Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissi pation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Horror of Disease,
Horror of Vision,
Universal Laestude of the
Maneular System,
Hot Hande,
Dryness of the Skin.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this addicine invariably removes, soon follow IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS. in one of which the patient may expire. Who can usy that they are not frequently followed by these INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The recurse of the imane Asyluma and the meianeholy deaths by Comsumption, bear ample wilness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably dote. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CON TEMPLATING MARRIAGE. In many affections peculiar to Familes the Extract Buchnie mequalied by any other cemely, as in Objor-cels or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Sup-pression of the Costomacy Evacuations, Oktorated or Schirrous state of the Uteras, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints inclient to the ex-whether ariging from tadiscretion. Habite of Dissipa-

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE STEPTOMS ABOVE. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no Ralsam, Mercury, or Unpicasant Medicines for Unpicasant and Dangerous Diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES Secret Diseases di lheir stages, at iille expense, littie or no change AND NO EXPOSURE. It cances frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinste, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and enring Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pais and inflammation, so frequent in this class of discases, and excelling POISSAOUS, DISEASED, AND WORN OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon Thousands WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS.

And who have baid HEAVY FEES to be enred in short time, have found they were decived, and that he "Foton" has, by the nse of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out it an aggressed form, and PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE. USE

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For all Affections and Diseases of The Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in MALB OR FEMILE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter OF HOW LONG STANDING diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Divarrio HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

And it is certain to have the desired effect in ail Di-BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

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Helmboid's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. SYPHILIS. This is an affection of the Blood, and altacks the lexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windspie, and other Mucua Surfaces, making its aperance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Kurract arasparilla purifies the blood, and removes all Scaly Emptions of the skin, giving to the Compilexion a Ulcers and Healthy Color. It being prepared to provide the state of compilators, its Blood of the skin, and the state of compilators in Blood of the skin and other than any other contributions.

aparilla purifies the blood, and rema-ptions of the skin, giving to the C rand Healthy Celor. It being prepa-this class of complaints, its Bissel's in ea are preserved to a greater extent the paration of Sarsapar.ila. Helmbold's Rose Wash. excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic No. and as an injection in Disease of the Urina ana, arising from habits of dissipation, used nection with the Extracts Buehu and Sursaparii neth disease as recommended.

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Dures guaranteed. Advice gealls.

AFFIDAVIT.

Portonally appeared before me, an Akkerman of the city of Philadelphi, H. T. Mathemath, who, being duly aware, dath say his preparations contain no narcotic no mercury, or other injurious draws, but appeared yequelable.

H. T. Hakubbotap. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of November, 1854. W. P. ill BBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Bace, Putla. Address Letters for information in confidence. Depot 101 South Tenth street, below Chestant, Phil

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JETTERSON COUNTY, ST., Sept. 28, 183.
Philip T. Miller, Adm'or,) Petit on for Divi

By R. P THOMAS Ja., D.C. mulaito boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of age.

DAV P, a man, who says he belongs to Baiph Martin, of Wilson county, Tean. Said boy is about 5 feet 5 inches bigh, very hiack, and about 23 years of age.

IIA, a man, who says he belongs to John Scrman of Lawrence county. Aia.; is 5 feet 16 inches high adark croper colored, and about 23 years of age.

JiA, a man, who says he belongs to John Bedge, ers, of Logan county, Ky; is 5 feet 5 inches high, we black, and about 35 or 64 years of age.

CLARA, a woman, who says she belongs to Jim, Anderson, of Huntsville, Aia, 5 feet 2 inches high, coper colored, and about 21 years of age.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Dough ty, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet 6 inches high, 23 or 26 y of age. and wery black.

IIENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeh, formerly of this county, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark mulatto, pock-marked, and about 35 years of age.

SHELBY HARWELLS, 167 WHO HARS HAD.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD MANY TEARS' EX-

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THE FOLLOWING NEGRORS have been committed to the Bullitt county just:
One negro woman calling herself MARGARET MOORE, is about 30 73 years old, black to Sam Moore, of Huntsville, Alabama.
Also, one female runaway slave (the danghter of the anid Margaret). the anid Margaret).
Alo, a runaway siave giri who calls her name RID-LEY, brown color, about six years old (child of the said Margaret).
Also, a runaway slave giri who calls her name CAR-OLINE, black color, about swe years old (child of the said Margaret), all belonging to the same person.
m3 wem

B. F. TBOUTMAN, J. B. C.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND : A Consumptive Cared.

D. R. H. JAMES, A RATIMED PHYSICIAN OF Indicate eminence, discovered while in the Bart Indicate in the Bart Indicate in the Bart Indicate in the Indicate in Ind

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ory, with meiancholy, may be cured by the NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT We have recently devoted We have recently devoted much of our time in VIS-ITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL'S, availage ourselves of the knowledge and resourches of the nest skilled Physicians and Suggeons in Europe curreives of the knowledge and researches of most skilled Physicians and Suegons in Karope at on the continent—such men as CiviaLE, Lenoir R. Ritard, Brecht Branc, Italy, Germany, Holians England, ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting a unr route the principal hospitals. Our tour of tended through France, Italy, Germany, Holians England, ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting a unr route the principal hospitals in Paris, London aume, Venice, Vienna, Dreuden, Berlin, &c. We have wen smapy repaid by the additional knowledge we are acquired in the treatment of various diseases to hick we have directed our attention. Those whe acce themselves under our care will, whether males made now have the full benefit of the many NEW ND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are one-due introduce into our practice, and the public may assured of the same zeel, assured of the same zeel. ed to introduce into our practice, and the public may at assured of the same sed, essentially, NR REUY at attention being paid to their cases which has se covasfully distinguished as hervicolves as a Physician our PEUU LIAE department of professional grac-

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